

VOL. 2

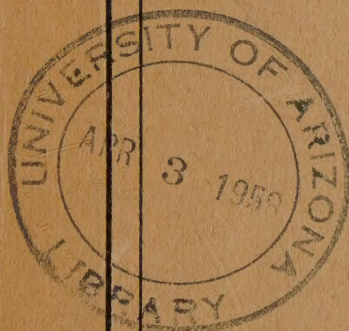
JULY 1909

NO. 2

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## Illinois State Historical Society



Published Quarterly by the Illinois State Historical Society,  
Springfield, Illinois.

---

PHILLIPS BROS., PRINTERS  SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

II  
536  
I18





VOL. 2

JULY 1909

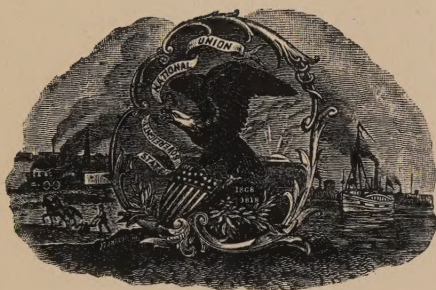
NO. 2

# JOURNAL

OF THE

No longer the property of  
The University of Arizona

## Illinois State Historical Society



Published Quarterly by the Illinois State Historical Society,  
Springfield, Illinois.

---

PHILLIPS BROS., PRINTERS  SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

Officers of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1909-1910.	5-6
Committees of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1909-1910.....	6-10
Editorial notes .....	13-33
Death of Dr. A. W. French.....	34-36
Extracts from old newspapers. Contributed by Mr. G. C. Broadhead .....	37-42
A Statesman's letters of the Civil War Period. Letters of Senator Lyman Trumbull to Senator Doolittle. Contributed by Duane Mowry.....	43-50
Two letters from Gov. Ninian Edwards. Contributed by Miss Louise I. Enos .....	51-54
The Journal of Capt. Harry Gordon. From Pownall's Journal, published 1776.....	55-64
Report of Dedication of Monument to George Rogers Clark, Quincy, Ill., May 22, 1909. Mr. H. W. Clendenin.....	65-67
Contributions to State History. Dr. J. F. Snyder. Certain Indian Mounds Technically Considered. Part Third—Temple or Domiciliary Mounds.....	71-92

Hon. William A. Meese.....	Moline
Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin.....	Chicago
Mr. J. W. Clinton.....	Polo
Rev. C. J. Eschmann.....	Prairie du Rocher

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
-------------------------------	-------------

*Honorary Vice Presidents.*

The presidents of local Historical Societies.....	
---	--

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

EVARTS B. GREENE, University of Illinois, Urbana, *Chairman.*

Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
J. McCan Davis.....	Springfield
George A. Dupuy.....	Chicago
C. W. Alvord.....	Urbana
M. H. Chamberlin.....	Lebanon
George W. Smith.....	Carbondale
Stephen L. Spear.....	Springfield
John L. Cooper.....	Fairfield
Walter Colyer.....	Albion
Mrs. Harry Ainsworth.....	Moline
Judge Farlin Q. Ball.....	Chicago
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Springfield, *Chairman.*

J. H. Burnham.....	Bloomington
E. S. Willcox.....	Peoria
J. A. James.....	Evanston
William A. Meese.....	Moline
Dr. Otto Schmict.....	Chicago
Mrs. Catherine Goss Wheeler.....	Springfield
Paul Selby.....	Chicago
Charles P. Kane.....	Springfield
F. J. Heinl.....	Jacksonville
Clinton L. Conkling.....	Springfield



Charles H. Rammelkamp.....	Jacksonville
Logan Hay.....	Springfield
William G. Edens.....	Chicago
Mrs. Martha K. Baxter.....	Pawnee
Prof. J. H. Collins.....	Springfield
Charles G. Dawes.....	Evanston
Mrs. George M. Davidson.....	Oak Park
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

#### FINANCE AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

M. H. CHAMBERLIN, Lebanon, *Chairman*.

E. J. James.....	Urbana
Andrew Russel.....	Jacksonville
Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

M. H. CHAMBERLIN, Lebanon, *Chairman*.

E. J. James.....	Urbana
E. A. Snively.....	Springfield
O. F. Berry.....	Carthage
Samuel Alschuler.....	Aurora
R. V. Carpenter.....	Belvidere
Henry McCormick.....	Normal
Andrew Russel.....	Jacksonville
Charles E. Hull.....	Salem
R. S. Tuthill.....	Chicago
Ross C. Hall.....	Oak Park
Lee F. English.....	Chicago
Prof. David Felmley.....	Normal
O. A. Harker.....	Champaign
Campbell S. Hearn.....	Quincy
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO MARK ROUTE OF LIN-  
COLN'S ARMY TRAIL FROM BEARDSTOWN  
TO MOUTH OF ROCK RIVER.

WILLIAM A. MEESE, Moline, *Chairman*.

Robert H. Garm.....	Beardstown
John S. Bagby.....	Rushville
Dr. T. W. Burrows.....	Ottawa
Henry S. Dixon.....	Dixon
O. M. Dickerson, Western Illinois Normal School..	Macomb
Luke Dickerman.....	Stillman Valley

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

J. H. BURNHAM, Bloomington, *Chairman*.

J. Seymour Currey.....	Evanston
George W. Smith.....	Carbondale
Elliot Callender.....	Peoria
J. O. Cunningham.....	Urbana
Mrs. Charles A. Webster.....	Galesburg
Horace Hull.....	Ottawa
Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel.....	Jacksonville
L. J. Freese.....	Eureka
General John I. Rinaker.....	Carlinville
J. W. Clinton.....	Polo
J. J. McInerney.....	Alton
Miss Louise Maertz.....	Quincy
Emil Mannhardt.....	Chicago
J. Nick Perrin.....	Belleville
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

JUDGE J OTIS HUMPHREY, Springfield, *Chairman*.

W. H. Stennett.....	Oak Park
Charles L. Capen.....	Bloomington
Daniel Berry, M. D.....	Carmi
John M. Rapp.....	Fairfield
Mrs. I. G. Miller.....	Springfield



Mrs. C. C. Brown.....	Springfield
William Jayne, M. D.....	Springfield
George E. Dawson.....	Chicago
A. W. Crawford.....	Hillsboro
Mrs. E. M. Bacon.....	Decatur
William F. Fowler.....	Aurora
R. H. Aishton.....	Evanston
Andrew L. Anderson.....	Lincoln
Sumner S. Anderson.....	Charleston
Smith D. Atkins.....	Freeport
Miss Alta Baltzell.....	Centralia
S. W. Baxter.....	East St. Louis
Mrs. Inez J. Bender.....	Monticello
Charles Bent .....	Morrison
Mrs. George D. Tunnickliff.....	Macomb
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES IN ILLINOIS.

MRS. M. T. SCOTT, Bloomington, *Chairman.*

Harry Ainsworth.....	Moline
Francis G. Blair.....	Springfield
John E. Miller.....	East St. Louis
J. S. Little.....	Rushville
Charles B. Campbell.....	Kankakee
Miss Lottie E. Jones.....	Danville
Terry Simmons.....	Marseilles
H. S. Hicks.....	Rockford
Miss Sarah M. Gough.....	El Paso
Clarence Griggs .....	Ottawa
Lewis M. Gross.....	Sycamore
Mrs. Lee J. Hubble.....	Monmouth
C. F. Gunther.....	Chicago
Mrs. Leroy Bacchus.....	Springfield

Miss Ada D. Harmon.....	Glen Ellyn
John H. Hauberg.....	Moline
J. W. Houston.....	Berwick
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

#### COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MISS GEORGIA L. OSBORNE, Springfield, *Chairman*.

Mrs. E. S. Walker.....	Springfield
Mrs. Thomas Worthington.....	Jacksonville
Mrs. John C. Ames.....	Streator
Miss May Latham.....	Lincoln
Mrs. G. K. Hall.....	Springfield
Mrs. E. G. Crabbe.....	Corpus Christi, Texas
Norman C. Flagg.....	Moro
Rev. Charles W. Leffingwell.....	Knoxville
Richard V. Carpenter.....	Belvidere
Oliver R. Williamson.....	Chicago
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANDREW RUSSEL, Jacksonville, *Chairman*.

Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
J. H. Burnham.....	Bloomington
J. McCan Davis.....	Springfield
Alfred Orendorff, ex officio.....	Springfield



# EDITORIAL NOTES





## EDITORIAL NOTES

---

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HELD MAY 13 AND 14, 1909.

---

The Illinois State Historical Society held its tenth annual meeting in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 13 and 14, 1909. Previous to this year the annual meeting of the society has been held in the month of January, but at the 1908 meeting the constitution of the society was changed and the time was fixed for May, in the hope that in a more pleasant season a larger number of the members of the society would be able to attend the sessions.

In some respects the meeting held this year was the most interesting one that the society has ever held.

The presence of eminent historical students who gave papers was a particularly important feature.

Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit, whose collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of the northwest is a most noted one, gave a most scholarly paper on "Augustin Mottin de La Balm." Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis gave a charming paper on "The Sieurs de Saint Ange;" and, in fact, all of the papers presented were most carefully prepared and are of especial merit.

The annual address was presented by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois. The title of this address was "The Evolution of the Educational Conscious-

ness in Illinois." The paper gave great pleasure to those who were fortunate enough to hear it. It told in a clear, logical and comprehensive manner the history of the education of the people of the State, or the growth of public sentiment in regard to the duties of the State, along the line of the education of its young people. It is fortunate for the members of the Historical Society that they will have the opportunity of reading these addresses in the transactions of the society. The last number of the *Journal* mentioned the ladies and gentlemen who were expected to read papers before the society. All of these speakers were present with the exception of Mrs. Harriet Taylor of the Newberry Library, Chicago; but her practical and witty paper on "Genealogy and the West" was read by Mrs. E. S. Walker, regent of the Springfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The Winter of the Deep Snow," the paper by Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson, was one of the most carefully prepared of the papers presented, and it will be a distinct contribution to the history of the strange weather conditions which were encountered by nearly the whole of the United States during the early years of the decade between 1830 and 1840.

Special mention might be made of each of the addresses, but it seems unnecessary to do so, as the papers will be published in full in the annual transactions of the society.

The annual election of the officers of the society was held, all of the officers being re-elected; and the Hon. Richard Yates was elected a director of the society to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. George N. Black of Springfield. Mr. William A. Meese of Moline has placed the Historical Society under many obligations to him by his activities in its behalf during the past year. At the suggestion of Mr. Meese, the splendid and unique collection of the Manasseh Cutler Papers was exhibited at the annual meeting.



This collection—comprising some ten thousand items, letters, diaries, journals, etc., 1762-1819, indexed and bound in seventy-six volumes in full dark green levant, each book protected by a case of the same material—is the property of Mr. Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, who kindly loaned it for exhibition during the annual meeting. It was under the personal charge of the binder, Mr. Ernst Hertzberg, who took great pleasure in showing it to interested persons.

During the sessions of the meeting a letter was read by Mr. Meese from Hon. Frank O. Lowden, offering to give the society seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of marking the line of march taken by the Illinois regiment in the Black Hawk War of which Abraham Lincoln was a member, from Beardstown to the mouth of the Rock river. This is the first donation of considerable size which the Historical Society has received, and it was, of course, received with enthusiasm. A telegram was sent to Mr. Lowden, thanking him for the generous gift, and a committee was appointed, with Mr. Meese as chairman, for the purpose of arranging for marking the trail.

On the recommendation of the board of directors, the society elected as honorary members Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis, Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit and Miss Cora Agnes Benneson of Cambridge, Mass.

A reception was held on Friday evening by the society in the State Library rooms, the arrangements for which were in charge of the following committee: Mrs. James A. Rose, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mrs. James W. Patton, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Mrs. Clinton L. Conkling, Mrs. B. M. Griffith, Mrs. Harriet Rumsey Taylor, Mrs. Leroy Bacchus, Mrs. E. A. Snively, Mrs. I. G. Miller, Miss Margaret Robinson. The officers of the society received the guests, among whom were Governor Charles S. Deneen and his mother, Mrs. M. F. Deneen, Secretary of State and Mrs. James A. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Burton of Detroit, Miss Benneson, Mrs. Atkinson and others of the speakers at the annual meeting.

It is much to be regretted that so few of the members of the society were able to attend the sessions of the annual meeting. The weather was good, but there seemed to have been a large number of other conventions in the city at the time of the annual meeting. The officers of the society were much disappointed that the attendance of members was not larger, and the secretary begs the members to make their plans to attend the next annual meeting and to do so even at some personal sacrifice.

The ability and reputation of the speakers, and the valuable and carefully prepared papers, are worthy of the attention of every member of the society; and while all will have an opportunity of reading the published papers, it is a pleasure and a privilege to personally hear these papers and to make the acquaintance of the speakers.



FULL PROGRAM OF EXERCISES OF THE TENTH  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
MAY 13 AND 14, 1909.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Directors' Meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Society.

TEN O'CLOCK—IN THE SUPREME COURT ROOM.

Business Meeting.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Reports of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates Celebration.

Reports from Local Historical Societies.

Election of Officers.

In Memoriam: George N. Black, late a director in the Illinois State Historical Society and trustee of Illinois State Historical Library. Read by President E. J. James.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "Efforts to Divorce Judicial Elections from Politics in Illinois"—Judge O. A. Harker, dean of the Law School of the University of Illinois, Champaign.

Music.

2. "The Winter of the Deep Snow"—Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson, Chicago.

3. "How Mr. Lincoln Received the News of His First Nomination"—Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield.

Music.

4. "Recollections of the Part Springfield Took in the Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln"—Mr. Edward L. Merritt, Springfield.

5. "Genealogy and the West"—Mrs. Harriet Taylor, Newberry Library, Chicago.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7:45 O'CLOCK.

Quartette—"Illinois."

Address of the President of the Illinois State Historical Society—General Alfred Orendorff, Springfield.

Music.

Annual Address—E. J. James, President of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "The Senator from Illinois: Some Famous Political Combats"—Mr. J. McCan Davis, Springfield.

2. "Rock River in the Revolution"—Mr. William A. Meese, Moline.

Music.

3. "The Sieurs de Saint Ange"—Judge Walter B. Douglas, Missouri State Historical Society, St. Louis.

4. "The Status of the Illinois Country in the British Empire, 1763-1774"—Prof. C. E. Carter, Illinois College, Jacksonville.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

1. "Augustin Mottin de La Balm"—Mr. C. M. Burton, Detroit.

Music.

2. "The Quartermaster's Department in Illinois, 1861-1862"—Miss Cora Agnes Benneson, A. M., LL. B., Cambridge, Mass.

Music.

3. "Detroit the Key to the West During the American Revolution"—Prof. J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8:00 O'CLOCK.

Reception in the State Library.

## THE GREAT CAHOKIA MOUND TO BE SOLD.

---

The tract of land on the southern border of Madison county upon which is situated the Cahokia mound will be offered for sale to the highest bidder next October, for the purpose of partition and settlement of an estate. The farm it comprises of 260 acres, in the American Bottom, seven miles northeast of St. Louis, belonged to Hon. Thomas Turner Ramey, who represented Madison county in the lower branch of the Legislature in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, and who died ten years ago. His wife, Margaret Ramey, died last December, survived by eight children, who now jointly own the property.

The Cahokia mound is the largest and most interesting earthwork of prehistoric Indians in the United States. Its fame as the grandest monument of the American mound building era has reached all parts of the civilized world. As the most attractive curiosity in Illinois, the State should purchase it and keep it intact for all futurity, not only for its antiquarian and educational value, but as a duty it owes posterity to rescue from deterioration and ultimate destruction the most wonderful object of Indian art within its limits.

The general government has wisely reserved, and provided for the safe keeping of, not only such natural curiosities as the Yellowstone Park and the petrified forest of Arizona, but the principal cliff dwellings, the ruins of Casa Grande and other noted remains of the prehistoric occupants of the southwest. In Ohio, the great Serpent mound



in Adams county was purchased, and the Brush creek ridge upon which it stands converted into a public park, with ample means for its perpetual care and maintenance. While Illinois lavishly provides statues and various other monuments in memory of its departed heroes and statesmen, it should not ignore the public sentiment demanding the preservation of its rapidly vanishing antiquities. This sentiment was voiced in the Legislature just adjourned by a bill introduced late in the session by Hon. Norman G. Flagg of Madison county, providing for the appointment by the Governor of five commissioners "to investigate the historic importance of the (Cahokia) mound; to ascertain its adaptability for the purpose of a State park, and ascertain the price for which the State can purchase the property, etc."

But the bill failed to pass, and the present opportunity to secure the mound for the State will be lost. It is possible that the forty acres upon which this finest relic of aboriginal life in the Mississippi valley stands may, in the partition, fall to one of the Ramey heirs, from whom the State can in the future obtain it. But much more probably it will be bought at the sale in October by a brewery company of East St. Louis, who will desecrate it by converting the property into a Sunday resort and beer garden, and perhaps honeycomb the great structure with vaults for storing the products of the brewery.

---

#### THE LEMEN MONUMENT.

A monument, paid for by individual contributions, to the memory of Rev. James Lemen, Sr., will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies near Waterloo, in Monroe county, on the 16th of next September. By House Resolution No. 25 concurred in by the Senate of the present Legislature, Hon. William J. Bryan and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln were officially invited to attend and participate in the unveiling exercises.

Rev. James Lemen was one of the most noted of the early pioneers of Illinois. Born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, November 20, 1760, he acquired a fair practical education, and on March 3, 1778, then eighteen years of age, enlisted as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served two years; and afterwards re-enlisting, served through the siege of Yorktown. "He was," says Dr. John M. Peck, "from childhood in a singular manner the special favorite and idol of Thomas Jefferson, who was a warm friend of his father's family. Almost before Mr. Lemen had reached manhood Jefferson would consult him on all matters, even on great state affairs, and afterwards stated that his advice always proved to be surprisingly reliable." It is said that it was largely upon the suggestion and insistence of Mr. Lemen to Mr. Jefferson that the anti-slavery clause was inserted in the Ordinance of 1787. Urged by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Lemen and family removed, in 1786, to Illinois Territory and settled at New Design, in Monroe county, where he died on January 8, 1823. His mission here, in co-operation with Jefferson, was to antagonize the slavery influence of the South in the Northwestern Territory, and incidentally to establish the Baptist Church in the western wilderness. Mr. Lemen organized the first eight Baptist Churches in Illinois, having them especially to declare against slavery and intemperance.

By hard manual labor he subsisted and raised his family from the products of the farm he made, and in the meantime did his full share of the then necessary Indian fighting. It was Mr. Lemen who first suggested the plan of extending the northern boundary of Illinois to include the Chicago river and the Galena lead mines. With assistance of John Messenger, he drew a map of the proposed extension, showing its ultimate value to the future state, which he gave to Nathaniel Pope, then Territorial delegate, urging him to present the matter to Congress, which Mr. Pope did, with the well known result. The

eighth Baptist Church, now known as Bethel, near Collinsville, in Madison county, was organized by Mr. Lemen in 1809, the centennial anniversary of which will be duly celebrated on September 14, two days before unveiling the monument.

Mr. Lemen enjoyed in a high degree the respect, friendship and confidence of all the prominent public men of his day and was consulted by many of them on the important questions of state then discussed. "For several years his son, Rev. James Lemen, Jr., was the confidential religious adviser of Abraham Lincoln, and knew more of his inner life than any other man living, and was one of the only two ministers who ever heard Lincoln pray."

— — —

#### THEN AND NOW.

The wonderful progress and grandeur of Illinois is now an old and almost threadbare theme. Yet, without familiar knowledge of the history of our State—of the causes and forces operating at different periods for the advancement or retarding of its development—it is difficult to fully realize the gigantic changes in its industrial and material conditions that have occurred within the last three-quarters of a century. They are seldom considered in this era of phenomenal prosperity and congested wealth; of inflated values of real estate and all commodities in use; and of large salaries and general opulence. But it is always interesting, if not profitable, to look backward a few decades in our history upon the beginnings of this great commonwealth and contrast the struggles of the pioneers in its structure with their descendants, now enjoying the fruits of their efforts.

The following letter, written by George Forquer, an eminent lawyer, and at the time Attorney General of the State, to Governor Ninian Edwards, conveys a distinct impression of the trials and poverty then experienced by the most prominent classes:



“WATERLOO, October 5, 1829.

“DEAR SIR—When I was at Belleville, on my way up the country, I recollect that you said in the event of my determining to sell my land adjoining the town of Springfield, you would like to have the preference in the purchase. I have between forty-five and fifty acres, adjoining the town on the south, and it is admitted by everybody to be the most beautiful property about the place. I believe it is better for me to sell, because I believe I am not able to hold it and profit by its rise. By dividing it into small lots, I believe it would sell for \$500, on a credit of six months. I had, when there, several applications for small lots of five and ten acres, but I would rather sell the whole to some person who could pay promptly at a low price. I find, in order to make myself and family perfectly easy and comfortable, until I can fairly get under way in the upper country, that I will need about \$300 to live upon and to discharge a few debts to the amount of about \$100. Rather than to need the means to do either of these when called on, I would sell the property for \$350, which is what I told you when we spoke of it, and which is thirty-three and one-third per cent less than any property adjoining is estimated at and has been sold at. Should you feel disposed to purchase, I will be glad to sell; and one hundred of the amount I will want in goods and in payment of the demand you hold against my brother, John. Nothing but the leanness of my purse would induce me to sell at this time; but the truth is, I am now closer to the wind than I have been for some time, and more so than I can be again soon. The above sum, however, would place me in perfectly easy circumstances.

“Should you not feel inclined to invest cash in this kind of property, I should like to raise the sum of \$300 by giving my draft upon the State for my next year’s salary (\$350) to any person who would let money at that interest, which is nearly eighteen per cent. This would be as certain security as a borrower of money could well give, as the payment would be as certain as the life of the borrower.

"If it would suit your interest to accommodate me upon either of these plans, it will add one more to the many obligations I already feel for your past kindness; but I do most sincerely hope you will not think I would presume upon that kindness unless I thought my offers—if you have the spare capital—would in some degree be beneficial to you, though I would be greatly the obliged person. Will you have the kindness to answer me by the bearer? Mr. Cowles has loaned money at a less interest than I offer. It may be he would take the draft upon the State.

"Yours sincerely,

"GEORGE FORQUER.

"*Governor Edwards, Belleville, Ills.*"

---

#### BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF A PIONEER ILLINOIS WOMAN.

That a little, old lady, ninety-one years old, can prepare, serve and entertain a large party of relatives at a dinner party at her own home, is unique in itself. That she could, was demonstrated when Mrs. A. Freeman of Springfield, Ills., was hostess in honor of her birthday anniversary.

On that day she was ninety-one years old—almost a century—yet she prepared the food and cooked an elaborate dinner and served it to her relatives, who were her guests.

She does not know what a sick day is, even in her ninety-first year, and answers her own telephone and orders her own house, regardless of the century nearly passed within her life time.

There were present at the birthday celebration her two children, Mrs. I. F. Hughes and Mr. C. W. Freeman; also her grandson, Arthur Hughes, her sister, Mrs. T. J. Cogdall of Pleasant Plains, Mrs. Douglas and two daughters of Chatham.

Mrs. Freeman is the widow of the late Abraham Freeman, a pioneer of the State. She was born in Pike county,

Illinois, April 20, 1818, the year Illinois was admitted into the Union, her maiden name being Margaret Penney. Her mother lived to the age of ninety-three years and lies buried in Oak Ridge. Her marriage to Mr. Freeman was celebrated in Rock Creek, near Salisbury, in June, 1842. Mr. Freeman had, previous to this, settled on a farm nine miles northwest of Springfield. His business ventures were most successful and he left much valuable property in Springfield, including the Myers Brothers' block and the Broadwell corner. When Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to the hostess of the day, he built the house on West Monroe street, where Mrs. Freeman has continued to live since her wedding day. There were five children; the other three being the son, Seth; another son, Taylor, and daughter, Louise, the wife of Dr. Langdon, all of whom have passed away. Mr. Freeman passed away several years ago, but not until they had celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary.

— — —

## DEATH OF WABASH COUNTY'S OLDEST NATIVE INHABITANT.

HON. EZRA B. KEEN.

Full of years and honor, surrounded by his family and enjoying the love and veneration of the entire community in which he was so long a patriarchal figure, Hon. Ezra B. Keen of Keensburg, on Tuesday, May 4, 1909, peacefully passed to the beyond.

Mr. Keen had been ill for a month previous to his death. Stricken by what in a younger man would have proved only a slight indisposition, his condition soon became critical, and owing to his great age, it was found impossible to rally the forces of nature sufficiently to bring about a recovery.

Mr. Keen enjoyed the unique distinction of being the oldest native citizen of Wabash county, and he was one of the few remaining links which connect the present with



pioneer times. He was the son of Daniel and Mary Compton Keen, members of two of the county's most prominent pioneer families; and he was born almost within a stone's throw of the place where he died—on the old homestead, just north of Keensburg, December 1, 1821, making his age at death eighty-seven years, five months and three days.

His father was a notable man in his day, and he imparted to his son the strength of character and physique which marked the rugged pioneer stock to which he belonged. His physical prowess made him a leader among the young men of his time, and few there were who could best him in a wrestling bout or equal him in lifting with that homely instrument of progress, the old fashioned handspike, for which a challenge was never wanting at the many log rollings which prevailed in those days.

In his youth the waterways afforded the only means of communication with the outside world, and his desire to know and learn something of other sections of the country led him early to turn his attention to the river and to take up the life of a flatboatman. At the age of eighteen he made his first trip to New Orleans, and he soon showed an aptitude for the work which caused him to be in great demand as a pilot for these crude craft, which constituted the only means by which the early settlers could get their produce to market. In the intervals of farming he followed the river for many years, making one or more voyages each season, until he made twenty-five trips to New Orleans, which is no doubt a record unequaled by any one in this section. He had many stirring adventures and the story of his experiences would have filled a volume.

He received the common school education of that time, and he taught one term of school at Lick Prairie, an evidence of the deep impression it made on his mind being found in the fact that after a lapse of almost sixty years, in his delirium he again found himself in the school room. A little later he located in Mt. Carmel, where with Mr. D. S. Harvey as a partner, he conducted a store in the building

recently remodeled for the Mt. Carmel Banking and Trust Company. Not liking this occupation, he determined to return to farming, and accordingly purchased the farm in Coffee precinct which had formerly been his father's, and there he spent the remainder of his life.

He was progressive in his methods as a farmer and was quite successful in his work, so that before his days of activity were past he had acquired a very comfortable competence.

In 1856 he was united in marriage to Lucinda Knowles of Gibson county, Indiana. To them six children were born, of whom three, with their mother, survive him. These are Mrs. E. A. Buchholz of Keensburg, D. E. Keen of Mt. Carmel, editor of the *Republican*, and M. G. Keen of Chicago. He leaves one brother, Mr. Marshall Keen of Fort Scott, Kansas.

In character the deceased was a representative of all that was best in the hardy pioneer stock from which he sprang. He was absolutely fearless in his stand for the principles in which he believed, and in this allowed no opposition to swerve him. He was a faithful husband, a kind father, generous and honorable in all his dealings with men. He never oppressed the poor; but, on the contrary, no hungry man was ever turned from his door unfed. For almost two generations he was one of the leading members of the Christian Church, known first as the old Coffee and later as the Keensburg Church, giving freely of his time and means for its support. No one was more faithful in his attendance, and until his last illness scarcely a Sunday passed without finding him in his accustomed place. In earlier years his home was always a haven for the ministers of the church and a gathering place for those who came from a distance to attend the services. To the entire community he was affectionately known as "Uncle Baker," and while many differed from him as to beliefs, none failed to accord him the respect and esteem to which his character entitled him. He always took a deep interest in the wel-

fare and progress of the neighborhood and gave his support to all movements for the betterment of conditions. For many years he served as a member of the school board and in every way possible did what he could for the advancement of education. Though having the benefit of but little schooling, he had taken a thorough course in the university of experience, and through reading and contact with men became one of the best informed of his section. He retained his faculties in a remarkable degree, and up to his last illness maintained a lively interest in current affairs.

Politically Mr. Keen was a Republican of Republicans. Originally a Whig, when the break-up came his opposition to human slavery caused him to identify himself with the party of freedom, and he voted for Lincoln in 1860 and consistently supported the party policies and principles thereafter. He was a Republican throughout the turbulent times of the Civil War, when it took courage—both moral and physical—to be so, and for many years the party had no more active worker at the polls than he, discontinuing his efforts only when compelled to do so by advancing age.

In 1880 he was nominated by his party for member of the General Assembly in the old Forty-eighth district, being associated on the ticket with the late Governor John R. Tanner, who was at that time just beginning his career in politics and was the nominee for State Senator. He was elected and served his term with credit to himself, securing the passage of several acts which were of no little benefit to the public.

During the past several years he has lived quietly at his home near Keensburg, discontinuing all but minor activities, and waiting patiently for the call which should summon him from the scenes that he loved so well.

Those who have come upon the stage of action at a later date have but little comprehension of the vast changes that have taken place since his advent, or realize how far back in history his life time reaches. When he was born the great Napoleon had scarcely passed from the scene of his



mighty conflicts. Illinois had been a State but three years and Wabash county had not been created. The railroad was as yet unknown and the telegraph was almost an ordinary life time in the future. The steamboat had but recently been invented and as yet had scarcely found its way to western waters. This entire section was in reality a howling wilderness, from which the footprints of hostile savages were hardly obliterated. The Union itself was yet in its infancy. He lived under all but four of the Presidents and voted in seventeen of the regular presidential elections, beginning with William Henry Harrison and ending with Taft. It is indeed a mighty change and one undreamed of by the boldest imagination in the early years of the century.

The funeral was held from the Christian Church in Keensburg, Elder J. E. Moyer, the pastor, conducting the services. The interment was in old Coffee cemetery, where other members of the family are buried.

— — —

#### NEW LAWS.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, at its session just closed, passed some laws of special interest to the Illinois State Historical Society, although several important measures failed to become laws.

One was a bill authorizing the formation of a Library Commission. This bill creates the commission, making the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of State, who is the State Librarian, the commission, of which the State Librarian is chairman. The purpose of the commission is to give aid to libraries throughout the State in advisory capacity, both as to the management and organization of libraries.

Another bill of special interest is the formation of an Historic Sites Commission. This bill creates a commission whose business it will be to consider the preservation of historic sites throughout the State. It was passed with special reference to Starved Rock, but it has power to

consider the preservation of other historic places. The LaSalle County Historical Society and the Chicago Geographic Society were especially active and were largely instrumental in the passage of this bill. The attention of this commission will be called to the proposed sale of the Great Cahokia Mound.

-----

### REPRINT OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE VOLUME.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois, just adjourned, made an appropriation for the reprinting of the volume of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, edited by Prof. E. E. Sparks and issued by the Illinois State Historical Library. The first edition of the book was very soon exhausted, and as members of the Legislature were importuned by their constituents for copies of the volume, it was found necessary to make arrangements to reprint a large edition of it. Requests have been received for the book from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. The fact that it was the centennial year of the birth of Mr. Lincoln, and the great interest by all citizens in everything that pertained to him, was no doubt one reason for the demand for the book. The press throughout the country commented most favorably upon it and the trustees of the library and Professor Sparks are to be congratulated upon the value and success of the work.

-----

### LATE PUBLICATIONS BY THE BOARD OF TRUS- TEES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORI- CAL LIBRARY.

A handsome book has just been issued by the Trustees of the Historical Library, which is volume four of the series entitled, "Illinois Historical Collections." Its individual title is "Executive Series, Vol. One: The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834," edited with introduction and notes by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord.

It contains the official correspondence of the first four Governors of the State of Illinois—Bond, Coles, Edwards and Reynolds. The original letter books from which these papers are copied are in the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary of State. They were very carefully copied by Mr. Theo. S. McCoy, of the office of the Secretary of State, from the original documents; and they were edited and annotated by Professors Greene and Alvord, of the University of Illinois, who prepared an introductory chapter, giving in a most comprehensive, interesting and instructive manner the history of conditions in the State during the administration of the four Governors whose official papers are printed in the volume. The introductory chapter is enriched with a large number of explanatory notes, giving information as to persons and events connected with the history of the period.

The volume is illustrated by four very handsome photogravure portraits, one of each of the Governors. These are reproductions from the official oil paintings, the property of the State of Illinois. The paper on which the book is printed is of the best quality and the general make-up and workmanship is excellent. It is bound in the same style as the previous volumes of the Illinois Historical Collections, the last of which was the "Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858," edited by Prof. E. E. Sparks.

— — —

#### MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society was held in St. Louis on June 17, 18 and 19, 1909. This society is an association of the State societies of the central west, and was organized in October, 1907. Its purposes are to associate the State societies, that they may work in concert and divide the work, that the various activities may not duplicate each other's labors; and



thus more work can be done with greater economy of labor and money. Mr. C. W. Alvord of the University of Illinois is the retiring president of the society and Mr. Clarence S. Paine of the Nebraska Historical Society is the secretary. New officers were elected at this meeting.

The society holds semi-annual meetings, one in midsummer and one in December, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. This, its second midsummer meeting, was called to order, in the absence of the president, Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, by the vice president, Dr. Orin G. Libby, professor of history in the North Dakota University, in the auditorium of the Cabanne Branch Library, in St. Louis, on Thursday evening, June 17. As Governor Hadley was also absent, the address of welcome was delivered by Judge Walter B. Douglas of St. Louis, and responded to by the vice president, who then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Edward M. Pollard, a former Nebraska Congressman, whose theme was "The Conservation of the Soil."

On Friday morning the association met at nine A. M. in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, 1600 Locust street, with Edgar R. Harlan of Iowa in the chair, and there all subsequent sessions were held. The first paper, on "The Study of the Present as an Aid in Interpreting the Past," was by Prof. E. A. Ross, who fills the chair of sociology in the University of Wisconsin. William A. Meese of Moline, Illinois, read a very interesting paper on "Marking of Historic Spots in Illinois," and was followed by Prof. F. A. Sampson, secretary of the Historical Society of Missouri, on "The Relation of the State and Historical Libraries." Other papers and addresses were by John H. Reynolds, secretary of the State Historical Society of Arkansas, on "Recent Historical Legislation in Arkansas;" "Applied History," by Dr. B. F. Shambaugh of the Iowa Historical Society; on "The Mississippi Valley as an Eth-

nological Field," by Dr. John R. Swanton and James Mooney of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; on "Physiography as Related to History in the Mississippi Valley," by Curtis F. Marbut, Professor of Geology in the Missouri University; and a very able discussion of "The Significance of the British Attack on St. Louis in May, 1780, and its defeat by George Rogers Clarke," by Prof. James Alton James of the (Illinois) Northwestern University.

A fitting close of Friday's proceedings of the Association was a banquet at the Planter's Hotel.

At the Saturday morning's session Dr. Rolin G. Usher, Professor of History in the Kansas University, discoursed learnedly on the "Western Sanitary Commission;" James Newton Basket, of Mexico, Mo., on "Coronado's March;" W. O. Scroggs, of the Louisiana State University, on "Early Trade and Travel in the Lower Mississippi Valley;" and other valuable papers were read.

The meeting closed after election of officers for the next year, as follows:

President, Dr. Orin G. Libby, of the North Dakota University; Vice President, Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, of the Iowa State Historical Society; Secretary, Clarence S. Paine, of the Nebraska State Historical Society. For members of the Executive Committee: Dunbar Rowland, Jackson, Miss.; Prof. C. W. Alvord, Illinois State University; Charles E. Brown, Madison, Wis.; Prof. F. A. Sampson, Columbia, Mo.; and Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.

Following the closing session, members of the Association were taken, in automobiles, over to the American Bottom to view the great Cahokia Mound. The membership of the Association is now about 300, representing thirty-eight States, and its next meeting will be held in New York City in the last week of next December, in conjunction there with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

## DEATH OF DR. A. W. FRENCH.

Born, Brighton, New York, July 24, 1821.

Died, Springfield, Illinois, April 27, 1909.

Dr. A. W. French, conceded to have been the oldest practicing dentist in the country; one of the oldest members of the Illinois State Historical Society; an enthusiastic collector of old books and papers; alumnus of the Washington University at St. Louis; writer and former personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, passed away at his home in Springfield, Illinois, April 27, 1909, after a few weeks' illness from pneumonia.

Until the very last he practiced his profession, and there were among his old friends in this city many who had never gone to another dentist during their life time. He was always alert for knowledge of new things, new thoughts and the every-day activities in which he took a keen interest. One of his latest endeavors publicly, was the making of an address on his personal friendship with Lincoln before the Illinois College at Jacksonville in February last.

He was an enthusiastic admirer and friend of Lincoln, as well as of many others well known later in the country who went out from Springfield and from Illinois.

Some years ago Dr. French addressed a meeting of the alumni of the Washington University at St. Louis, in which he was given an ovation, he then being their oldest living alumnus as well as the oldest dentist in the country continuing his practice.

More recently Dr. French has devoted his time and attention to the collection of old books and manuscripts.

This collection he has kept in his office on the south side of the square.

If one should have wished to enter an atmosphere of the early '60's, or even earlier, at any time he had but to climb the old stairway which led to Dr. French's office, to find



himself in a world apart—a world of old mahogany horse-hair covered furniture; of walls lined to the ceiling with book stacks; old newspapers from the earliest published in Springfield and in the State; old letters and manuscripts; and, above all, old time-worn books on every subject, but more especially of Lincoln.

In his collection were many rare volumes. The library or office was typical of an old-time bookshop, with an air of age upon it. Deeply contrasted with the browns and dull grays of the age-worn book shelves and antique furniture was the snow white head of the veteran dentist, who, up to the very day of his death, maintained an active interest in the world at large.

Dr. French and his wife lacked one month of reaching their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary. He was married to Sarah T. Foster in 1851, and his children are Mrs. James H. Matheny, Miss Effie French of Springfield, Mrs. A. H. Lander of Sedalia, Missouri, Mrs. W. H. Reeves of Peoria.

Dr. French has occupied a number of offices, but none which he revered so much as that of president of the board of trustees of the Bettie Stuart Institute, which position he had held ever since the death of John T. Stuart, the first president of that board.

Every year the doctor fulfilled his trust in the presentation of the diplomas to the graduates, never failing a few words of greeting to them.

In his boyhood Dr. French lived in Rochester, New York, his birthplace, however; having been Brighton, New York, where he was born July 24, 1821.

He came out from the east in 1848, making the journey down the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Beardstown, thence by stage to Springfield.

Dr. French was a member of the board of trustees of the city library for many years and a member of the building committee of the Carnegie library.

He was also for years secretary of the Capitol Railway Company, which built the first street car line in the city

of Springfield, extending from Sixth and Monroe streets to Lincoln avenue. He was also active in the early building of the Leland Hotel and the Illinois Watch factory.

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OLD NEWS-PAPERS.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. GEORGE C. BROADHEAD OF COLUMBIA, MO.

*The Boonslick Advertiser*, published at Franklin, Missouri, of date April 27, 1819, states that "the Kickapoos had ceded all of their lands in Illinois, and for them had received a tract lying west of the proposed boundary of Missouri. The treaty was negotiated by Colonel Augustus Chouteau and Colonel Benjamin Stephenson."

*The Boonslick Advertiser* of February 12, 1831, informs us that Menominee chiefs had arrived at Washington for the purpose of settling the boundary question between themselves and the immigrant New York Indians, who had settled among them.

*The Advertiser* of June 25, 1831, speaks of a letter of General Gaines to Governor Reynolds, of date June 5, mentioning a conference with the Sac Indians, in which they disavowed any intention of hostility, but insisted that they had never sold the lands in dispute and would continue to occupy them. They were informed that they must move to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi, and the conference ended.

The next morning General Gaines learned that the Sacs had invited the Winnebagoes and Kickapoos to join them. General Gaines then called on Governor Reynolds for a battalion of mounted men. The Indians will be compelled to go west of the river, unless they move of their own accord.

[*Advertiser and Intelligencer*, August 20, 1831.]

A band of Sacs and Foxes in the night attacked the Menominees, who were collected at Prairie du Chien, and killed twenty-four of them. Ten wounded men escaped into houses of the citizens. Those killed were chiefly women and children.



[*Boonslick Advertiser*, May 26, 1832.]

Two hundred and seventy-five mounted men under Major Stillman were overpowered by hostile Indians on Sycamore creek, thirty miles from Dixon's Ferry. On 14 May, Stillman, meeting a party of Indians, attacked them, killing 2 and taking 2 as prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag, who fled into a swamp, Major Stillman following. A large body arose. Maj. S. ordered a retreat; the Indians followed. Prior to this the Regulars and Militia had formed a junction at Rock Island and General Atkinson was invested with the command. A runner from Black Hawk, bearing news to the Missouri Indians of the defeat of the Militia, arrived at Des Moines 20 hours before the express sent by Governor Reynolds.

[*Boonslick Advertiser and Missouri Intelligencer*, June 2, 1832.]

A letter was received in St. Louis, stating that fifteen men, women and children were buried which the Indians had killed and mutilated the day before near Indian creek. Two young women were carried away by the Indians and their father and mother murdered. The massacre took place twenty-five miles from Hennepin and the Indians were divided into several parties, spreading desolation.

A letter, speaking of the Stillman defeat, states that out of thirty-two missing, all returned but thirteen. Eleven were found and buried. The dead were cut and mangled shockingly.

[*Missouri Intelligencer and Advertiser*, Columbia, Mo., July 29, 1834.]

The Misses Hall furnish the following account of their capture: On 20th May, 1832, a party of Indians came to our father's house early in the morning. Mr. Pedegrew, one of the neighbors, was there. The Indians shot him then began killing my father and mother and others of the

family that were at home. In the midst of this the Indians seized me, and two more my sister Rachael by the arm, and bore us off as fast as possible. As we passed out of the door we saw our mother sinking under the instrument of death. They compelled us to run on foot as fast as we were able to do, about a mile and a half, with thirty Indians following, to where their horses stood. There they awaited the arrival of those who had remained at the house to complete the murders. They caught and carried away several of my father's horses. After the others came up we were mounted on horseback. The others mounted their horses. We rode in great haste until about midnight. They then halted, dismounted and spread a blanket down, bidding us to sit on it. They then formed a circle around us. We rested about two hours. They then mounted their horses and rode as fast as we were able to go until ten o'clock in the morning, when they again dismounted and spread down their blankets and bid us to sit down on them. By this time we were fatigued almost to death, and faint with hunger. They scalded some beans and ate them heartily. They gave some to us, telling us to eat, but to eat raw beans was what we could not do. After they had satisfied themselves on the raw beans, they again mounted their horses, compelling us to mount ours.

The saddles were the common Indian saddles, just the tree with grained deer skin stretched over it, and the roughest going kind of horses. We thought that every day would be the last of us. We rode this day until about sundown, when they again halted. They here roasted a prairie chicken and gave us to eat. I suppose we remained there about an hour and a half. They mounted again and rode until about three hours in the night, when they met the main body under Black Hawk. We now fared a little better. When they found that we were prisoners they appeared to be much pleased and presented us with their best diet, consisting of the kernels of hazel nuts and sugar

mixed as a token of friendship. At the same time they gave us some tobacco and parched meal, making signs to us to burn it, which we did, out of obedience to them. They also, this night, suffered us to sleep together, which before they had refused. They staid until a late hour next morning. They prepared red and black paints and painted one side of our head and face red, the other black. Then eight or ten men took us by the hand and marched 'round their encampment several times. They then took us into the midst of the whole band of warriors, spread down some blankets and sat us down on them. Then they commenced dancing around us, singing and yelling in a most horrid manner. We here thought they intended to kill us. After they had danced until they were tired and quit jumping around us, two squaws came to us and took us by the hand and led us into one of their wigwams, where we staid undisturbed until they all could pack up and start, which they did in a very short time. We now all took up the line of march together and rode until about midnight, when we stopped. We were again separated and had not the satisfaction of sleeping together. Next morning, which was the fourth day of our captivity, they cleaned off a place fifteen or twenty feet around and stuck a pole down in the middle of it.

We were, as I stated before, again placed in the midst and they danced around us, still singing the war song. They staid here all day and next morning again took up the line of march and moved on until late in the evening, when they again cleaned off another place as before, and placing us in it, commenced dancing around us, making us kneel down and bow our faces on the earth. Here, once more from actions, we thought we were going to be killed; which we would almost as soon they would have done as not, for we were nearly exhausted with fatigue, on account of the long and forced marches that we had made. Next morning, which was the sixth day of our captivity, we



were again mounted on our horses and marched until in the afternoon, when they again stopped and went through the same wretched and disagreeable ceremony of clearing off a place and dancing around while the squaws and young ones were generally engaged, when we stopped, in gathering roots, which was our principal diet.

When the Indians killed my father and mother and others, they took what coffee there was in the house, parched it and made it in the same manner that white people do. We frequently got some of it to drink while it lasted. On the next day four Winnebagoes came to where we were encamped. Here a long council was held with the principal war chiefs or head men of the nation. After the talk was over, one of the Sacs came and took me by the hand and led me up to where the Winnebagoes were seated, and where they had been for some time in council. The four Winnebagoes then all arose and shook me by the hand. Then one of them made signs for me to sit down by him, which I did. He then told me by signs that I belonged to him and gave me to understand, in the same way, that I must go along with him. I then asked him if they were not going to let my sister go with me, which he understood. I now discovered that I had been purchased, but Rachel had not. The Indians who had purchased me again renewed their talk with the Sacs and Foxes. Here another council was held and much warmth appeared to be exhibited on both sides. I thought several times that they would not succeed in getting my sister. But at the close of the talk they came to where I was, leading Rachel by the hand, and sat her down by me. This was in the evening, about an hour by sun. A number of the Sac and Fox Indians now came and shook us by the hand and bid us goodbye.

We then started and rode until about an hour in the night as fast as our horses were able to run, when we came to where the squaws were encamped. We staid here all night. Next morning we went up the Wisconsin river

in canoes, and rowed on until about an hour by sun in the evening. They then stopped and lay by that night and all of the next day and until ten or eleven o'clock of the third day, when twenty-four of the Winnebagoes started with us towards the settlements in Illinois; for, I suppose, they had taken us a great ways into Michigan territory. On this night we came to another Indian encampment. We were permitted once more to taste food that we could eat a little of. They had pickled pork and Irish potatoes cooked up together. Our appetites could taste this food, although we were greatly distressed in mind. Next day they traveled until nearly night, when they chanced to kill a deer. They cooked and devoured it in a few minutes, but they gave us what we could eat of it. They had a little salt, which they gave us to salt our part of the deer.

On this evening we got to the Blue Mounds, in the mining country. There was here a small fort and a few families. It was an outside place of the inhabited part, and on the north side of the mining country, about fifty miles north of the south line of Michigan territory. Next morning we started to Gratiot's cove, as it was called, in company with two or three soldiers and the same twenty-four Winnebago Indians.

In five or six miles we met Henry Gratiot, Indian agent, coming to meet us. We then understood that he and General Dodge had employed the Indians, that came after us, to do so. I understood that General Dodge and Gratiot had given them (the Winnebagoes) two thousand dollars, paid in forty horses, wampum and other trinkets, to purchase us of the Sacs and Foxes.

We, on this night, reached the White Oak Grove, in the settlement of the miners. Next day we reached Mr. Henry Gratiot's. We remained in the neighborhood at a small fort, at what was called the White Oak Springs, about two weeks. We then went to Galena, where we remained about one week.

## A STATESMAN'S LETTERS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

CONTRIBUTED BY DUANE MOWRY.

Senators Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin were warm personal friends and admirers. The letters of the former, which follow, to the latter clearly indicate that. Not only were they intimate friends, they were also loyal co-workers during the period covered by the Civil War. It is to be regretted that the companion letters from Judge Doolittle could not be reproduced with these interesting and valuable letters from Judge Trumbull. But the fact remains that Judge Doolittle rarely kept copies of his correspondence to friends. And so the other side of the picture will likely never be seen, if, indeed, there is another side to the picture.

These letters were discovered among the private papers and correspondence of Judge Doolittle, in the writer's possession. They have never been published. They disclose some interesting phases of the Civil War period by one who was close to the real situation and the actual scenes of activity. The loyalty of Judge Trumbull was never questioned. But these letters assist to make more secure the undoubted patriotism of the great war Senator from Illinois. They do more. They indicate, in a confidential way, his estimate of men of the hour during the early stages of the war. These may have been formed from isolated facts or circumstances. And they may have been hastily and unfairly made. We can never know. But they are submitted for what they may be worth, with no attempt to expunge any part of them.

The letter of condolence to Judge Doolittle, on the death of a son who had contracted a disease while in the army, shows a nobility of character altogether too rare. Here, indeed, was a man who could mourn with his friend and compatriot.

The historical value of much contained in these letters is quite apparent.

WASHINGTON, July 26, '58.

DEAR JUDGE—I was gratified to receive your letter & know of your arrival home in better health. We expect to leave here the last of this week & to be in Chicago some time next week. Should be glad to meet you there. Presume we will stop for a few days at the Tremont. Douglas, as you see, is stirring up quite an excitement, & my friends are urgent for me to come home & enter the canvass. Suppose I must do so, for it will never do to let him be re-elected, if we can help it. It seems to me he has commenced firing cannon & crackers rather early & that the sound will cease to attract attention before November.

We occasionally hear from Mrs. Clark, & she never fails to speak kindly of you. I wish the world were full of such true-hearted women as she.

We expect to lock up our house, leaving the furniture, etc., to take care of itself till we return, except what little silverware we have remaining, which we will try to put in some secure place. Mrs. T. joins me in kind regards to yourself, Mrs. Doolittle & family.

Yours sincerely,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

— — —

SPRINGFIELD, Apr 27, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Yours with its enclosure came duly to hand. I highly approve of your remarks. In this part of Ill. there is but one sentiment, which is for sustaining the government. In south Ill. there was considerable opposition at first, but it has pretty much died out, & the State may be set down as a unit. The Legislature does not act promptly, as it ought, & some of the members, if there was a chance to make their opposition effective, would behave badly.

The Governor is greatly embarrassed by the number of volunteers. Three regiments too many have already assembled & thirteen regiments are pressing to get into



service. Two thousand troops will be at Cairo, when a detachment sent from here last night arrives. I have been here assisting Governor Yates in organizing the troops since coming from Washington. What the plans of the government are I am not advised; but for myself, now the fray has opened, I do not want it settled till it can be done in a way that will prevent a recurrence of another such treasonable scheme. I am now for aggressive measures. Instead of assembling an army simply to defend Washington, I would muster another to march on Richmond. Baltimore ought at once to be taken & held by the government. This is a necessity. Washington cannot be held with Baltimore in the hands of the enemy. But enough of this. One of our Regiments is posted at Alton. Miss Hattie came out with us & is now on a visit to my Brother at Belleville. All well. Mrs. T. joins me in kind regards to yourself & Mrs. Doolittle.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

One of Mrs. T.'s Brothers has volunteered.

— — —  
SPRINGFIELD, May 10, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—I have never believed, nor do I now, that Cairo will be attacked; still the Governor is omitting no preparation to be ready in case the attempt should be made. There are now stationed in Cairo, under Colonel (now Gen. Prentiss, he having been elected Brig. Gen. of the Ill. six Regiments) about twenty-seven hundred men, with fifteen pieces of artillery, six-pounders, & one twelve-pound Howitzer went from here for Cairo this morning. A Battery of heavy Guns was ordered from Washington to Cairo some days ago, but we have no certain information of their arrival as yet. There is one Regiment, under Col. Nollan, stationed at Villa Ridge, twelve miles up the Railroad from Cairo; one Regiment at Alton; & one Regiment left here this morning for Caseyville, which is ten miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis

& Vincennes Railroad. All these Regiments could, if necessary, be taken to Cairo in a few hours. But Gen. Prentiss, in reply to a dispatch from Gov. Morton of Ia., tendering two Ia. Regiments for the defense of Cairo, stated that he had infantry enough, but wanted some cavalry & some large Guns. The men in Cairo can defend it against ten thousand men approaching across the rivers, which are there a mile wide; & to land above or below on either river would involve a march of some distance through Kentucky or Missouri, & would subject the enemy to attack from behind when they undertook to march down on Cairo. We could throw a force of ten thousand men upon the rear of the rebels, should they make this attempt, before they could reach Cairo, which would only be accessible along the banks of the river or by railroad, the water at this time being from five to ten feet deep a few miles back of Cairo, nearly the whole distance one river to the other. So you see, Cairo is pretty safe against anything but an attack from large Guns, which could throw shell into the place & still be beyond the reach of any of the cannon we now have at Cairo; but this contingency will soon be provided against, if it has not been already. The Governor has been telegraphing, writing & sending messengers to Gen. Wool & the War Department for the last ten days to hurry up the big Guns.

I was in St. Louis Tuesday. Our friends there feel very secure, & there will, I think, be no outbreak at that place unless the Legislature of Mo., now in session, should determine to secede. In that event there would be trouble & serious trouble at St. Louis. The Union men there now have about eight thousand men around who would fight. Four or five thousand of these men are now in the U. S. service at the arsenal and at Barracks, ten miles below; the balance are styled the home guard, who have

been sworn & are furnished with arms, but are not in camp. I write in great haste, with men talking all around me.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

-----

ALTON, May 16, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Your suggestions in regard to the occupation of Bird's Point are valuable, & I hope before this have been acted on. It is reported here, & I hope truly, that a Regiment left St. Louis arsenal Monday night & went down the river. Gov. Koerner went to St. Louis this morning & will urge the matter on Gen. Harney, if it has not already been attended to. I have had little apprehension for the safety of Cairo, as you will have perceived before this from my former letters; but the occupation of Bird's Point, as you suggest, would place the thing beyond question. Bird's Point is not, I imagine as high ground as you suppose; though above Cairo in its natural state, it is not, I understand, as high as the servy (?) (levee?) which surrounds Cairo. I was quite surprised to learn last evening that no heavy guns had yet been rec'd at Cairo. The largest there is a twelve-pound Howitzer. They have plenty of six-pounders.

I was in St. Louis Monday last & saw Gen. Harney, Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., Capt. Lyon & others & urged upon them all to follow up the blow struck by the capture of Camp Jackson with other decisive measures. Harney was not quite up to the mark on his first arrival, but I think has come to it now. Did you see his excellent letter to the people of Mo.? What a bold stroke the capture of Gen. Frost & his men was. Will the Government at Washington be equally prompt? If so, we will soon make an end of Rebellion. I think Missouri is so crippled that the secessionists will not be able to get her out of the Union. Gen. Jackson is the worst sort of a traitor, but I do not believe he has the arms & the means to do very great harm. Miss

Hattie left here for Burlington yesterday morning, on a visit to Gen. Grime's family, & Mrs. T. yesterday went up to Springfield. Kind regards to Mrs. Doolittle & all the family.

Very truly yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

— — —  
LAKESIDE, CONN., Aug. 31, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE—Since the adjournment I have been here among the hills with my family. We are now all pretty well, though Walter had the chills at Kingston, New York, before coming here, & the baby was at one time a good deal troubled with the summer complaint. What a sad condition the country is in? Worse & worse. The death of Lyon & surrender of more than half Missouri to the rebels is dreadful. The war has now been raging for four months & we are still acting on the defensive. I fear the men at the head of affairs do not realize our condition & are not equal to the occasion. The war must be conducted on different principles or it will never end, except in a dismemberment of the Union & the humiliation of the North. A reward is now offered for treason in all the border States where the rebels have any strength. A Union man in Tennessee is deprived of his property & driven into exile, the Confederate army or hung, while a secessionist takes no risk. If the rebels prevail he, of course, safe; & if the Union forces triumph, he will not be molested in his person or property. A man in Tennessee has everything to lose & nothing to gain by adhering to the Union. It is the old game of "heads I win, tails you lose." We must mete out to secessionists the same measure they deal out to Union men. Then it would be as hazardous for a man to be against as for the Union, & then we will have friends in the South. All such orders as the one prohibiting railroads from transporting negroes, unless they showed themselves entitled to freedom, should be abolished. It should be no part of the business of the army to watch



runaway negroes. The truth is, Judge, there is a lack of affirmative, positive action & business talent in the Cabinet. Lincoln, though a most excellent & honest man, lacks these qualities. My hopes, & I think those of the country, are for the present very much placed on Gen's. McClellan & Fremont. Fremont has done more in organizing & getting together an efficient army in four weeks than had previously been done in four months, & this, too, without means. He has had to assume responsibility, act without orders, & even borrow money to get along. Cameron ought to be turned out forthwith for incompetency, to say nothing of the reasons(?) of jobbing, etc. If Holt were substituted for Cameron, it would be worth millions of money & be equal to the gaining of a battle to the Government. Our bonds would be worth five per cent more in market the moment the change was made. Is it not too bad, that with all the men & money they want, & backed up by twenty million of people, the administration cannot put into the field as many men as the Confederates without money & with only five million of people to back them. I expect to be in Chicago in about ten days, leaving my family here.

Truly Yours,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

-----  
 SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 13, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—While in Chicago last week I incidentally learned of the decease of your son, Henry, & on my return here find that Mrs. Trumbull has rec'd a paper giving an account of his death. Knowing of the fond attachment of yourself & Mrs. Doolittle to your children, and having buried two of our own, Mrs. T. & I can appreciate how deeply afflicting the loss of this promising young man must be to you. I remember well my last conversation with him. It occurred at Washington, in relation to the confiscation of rebel property. He asked me several questions on the subject in a spirit of honest enquiry, as if to satisfy himself what the right of the matter was, though he did not indicate what his own opinions were.

I will not attempt to offer consolation to one who knows where to seek it, better than I, & only wish to assure you & Mrs. D. of the heartfelt sympathy of myself and wife with you in this sad bereavement.

Yours Very Truly,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

## TWO LETTERS FROM GOV. NINIAN EDWARDS

— — —

The originals of these two letters are in the Illinois State Historical Library, they having been presented to the Historical Society by Miss Louise I. Enos, the letters having been written to her grandfather, Mr. Pascal P. Enos, by Governor Edwards. These letters were written before the days of sealed envelopes and were merely folded and sealed with wax, and addressed. One is written jointly to Mr. Enos and Doctor Todd and is undated; the other to Mr. Enos, on political matters, is dated "2 Dec. 1829."

---

Belleville, Illinois.

Gentlemen,

Confidential

I have reason sufficient to believe that Genl Jackson is determined to re-examine the removals that have taken place and if he finds that he has been misled, to correct what has been done—And that he will take up the whole subject of nominations for the Senate without any particular regard to the temporary appointments which he has felt himself bound to make.

Mr. McLean is disposed to be faithful to his engagements, and has cause of opposition to Kinney & Co. sufficient to stimulate him to the best exertions. But what can he do without facts? Nothing would so completely destroy the influence of those who have caused you to be proscribed as to show adequate objections to your successors—But who is to do that? Who is to furnish McLean with the requisite

documents? Need I remind you of the fable of Hercules and the Waggoner—If I could get the facts I would not hesitate to use them. You have no cause for forbearance. I want none, even with much less interest, but I have no time to collect facts, and the intention of my family forbids my leaving home. It is not by any temporizing course that our opponents have got their present power, but by a bold go the whole policy and they will keep their power unless met in precisely the same way. If any thing is to be done, no time ought to be lost in furnishing McLean facts to act upon for the nominations may be made at the commencement of the session.

In great haste    Yrs Sincerely  
    Ninian Edwards

Belleville, Ills  
 2 Dec 1829—

Dear Sir

Confidential

The following is an extract from a letter I wrote to the President himself

“Removals have been made since the adjournment of the Senate, at the instance of our Crawford Senator, which, Mr. McLean, our other Senator, and as warm a friend as you have in the nation, positively asserts were in violation of an explicit promise to him, that, nothing of the kind should be done without previously apprizing him of the intention to do so; appointments have been made to fill the vacancies thus produced without affording him, or the representatives of the state any opportunity of recommending their friends; and any individual appointed, like Mr. Kane himself, would prefer Mr. Van Buren to either Mr. Calhoun or yourself—They are all of that breed of Jackson men, to whom, as you will eventually be convinced, a decided majority of your active supporters at the last two elections, are more opposed than to any other politicians of



the state—Mr. Calhoun can not long remain ignorant that they have owed their success to the influence of men who are now, and ever have been opposed to his pretensions, and in favor of those of another. He will doubtless know that one of his warmest friends, who was appointed by Mr. Monroe, on the recommendation, and personal application, of the whole delegation from Vermont—a man whose capability and correctness are unquestioned, whose honesty is universally admitted, and has been recently testified to as *proverbial* in a letter from Col. Benton to Mr. Inghram, has been removed to make way for ———, who is utterly incapable of doing the business himself, and was and still is a public defaulter, of record, to the county of Sangamo for money collected for it as Sheriff. If Mr. Calhoun should find nothing in so many removals and appointments, thus made, to complain of, at present, he has too much sagacity not to perceive the effects which the continuation of such a course must necessarily produce upon himself, and it would not be wonderful if neither he nor his friends should be satisfied with it.”

Again

“As to ——— This man was also a candidate for the last legislature, in a Jackson county which elects three representatives, lost his election, and was beaten by an Adams man . . . . . His securities, I, unhesitatingly, assert are not worth the one fifth part of the amount required . . Nor does any one else that I have conversed with believe that the one tenth of that amount could be made out of the whole of them . . &c., &c., &c., &c.,—”

My dear Sir, I have done, and will continue to do my best—but you ought not to be idle—nor shrink from the most thorough going and fearless course. It is your only chance. I think you may be restored—Were I in Congress I would risk any thing upon that event. Mr. Calhoun has a copy of the foregoing extract and much—much more. He will be disposed to do what he can for you. McLean, I

think, must feel the same disposition—But they cannot act without something to go upon. You must do what you can for yourself, and trust to them and others for the balance. If you who have been so greatly wronged should feel any delicacy about showing the machinations of your enemies—you should not calculate upon them gratuitously waiving all such considerations. You ought to get two copies of the record of ——— delinquency and send one to Mr. Inghram, and the other to McLean—You ought to spare no pains to show the kind of securities he tried to impose upon the Govt. He had been sheriff—knew these circumstances and will be considered even less excusable for offering, than McRoberts for accepting them. This is one of the very strongest grounds on which to attack him—and as he has almost robbed you of your office why should you forbear—Whatever you do, do it with energy—furnish the necessary proof &c.—

I have my doubts whether it would not be a great advantage to you to go on to Washington—Probably no other man stands quite as good a chance to be reinstated—Were I at Washington I would advise you to go on by all means—but as it is I know not what to advise. You have my best wishes most truly—Write to all your friends and stir them up.

Yr friend sincerely  
Ninian Edwards.

\*Extracts from the Journal of Captain HARRY GORDON,  
 Chief Engineer in the Western Department in North America,  
 who was sent from Fort Pitt on the River Ohio, down  
 the said River &c. to Illinois, in 1766.

Reprinted from Pownall's "Topographical Description of North America,"  
 published, London, 1776.

June the 18th, 1766, embarked at Fort Pitt, on  
 the River Ohio, and arrived at the Mingo Town,<sup>Now Pitts-</sup>  
 71 miles, on the 19th. The country between <sup>burg</sup>  
 these two Places is broken, with many high <sup>F. J.</sup>  
 ridges or hills; the vallies narrow, and the  
 course of the rived plunged from many high  
 grounds which compose its banks. When the  
 water is high, you go with moderate rowing  
 from six to seven miles an hour.

The 23d, arrived at the mouth of Muskingum  
 River, in latitude 39° 19'. Muskingum is 250<sup>G. 1.</sup>  
 yards wide, at its confluence with the Ohio, and  
 navigable for batteauxs 150 up: it runs through  
 a very pleasant and extremely fertile country.  
 Killed several buffaloes between the Mingo  
 Town and Muskingum; but the first we met with  
 were about 100 miles below Fort Pitt, which is  
 distant from Muskingum 161 miles.

The 29th, arrived at the mouth of the Scioto  
 366 miles; navigation good at all seasons with-<sup>H. n.</sup>  
 out the least obstruction from the Mingo Town,  
 71 miles and a half from Fort Pitt, and indeed  
 very little from the mouth of Big Beaver

---

\*Copy is exactly followed as to spelling, punctuation, marginal notes, etc.

Creek, which is 29 miles and a quarter from Fort Pitt. The Ohio River from 50 miles above Miskingum to Scioto is most beautiful, and interspersed with numbers of islands of different sizes, covered with the most stately timber; with several long reaches, one of which is 16 miles and a half, inclosed with the finest trees of various verdures, which afford a noble and inchanting prospect. A glorious vista found on one of these islands, is terminated by two small hills, shaped like sugar loaves, of very easy ascent, from whence you may see all this magnificent variety.

G. m. & H. n. The rivers Hockhocking and Canhawa, fall into the Ohio in this space, beside many others of a smaller size. Up the Big Cahawa, the western Indians penetrate into the Cherokee country. It is a fine large river, and navigable by report, 100 miles towards the southward. The country on the Ohio, &c. is every where pleasant, with large level spots of the richest land, remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature may serve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the western skirts of the Alleghany Mountains, beginning at Fort Ligonier, thence bearing south westerly to the distance of 500 miles opposite the Ohio Falls, then crossing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themselves into the Ohio; thence east along the ridge that separates the lakes and Ohio's streams to French Creek, which is opposite to the above-mentioned Fort Ligonier northerly. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the most healthy (as no sort of chronic disorder ever prevailed in it) the most pleas-

F. h.



ant, the most commodious, and most fertile spot of earth known to European people.

The latitude of Scioto is  $38^{\circ} 22'$ . Remained here till the 8th of July.

The 16th of July, encamped opposite to the Great Lick, 390 miles; it is five miles distance south of the river. The extent of the muddy part of the Lick is three-fourths of an acre.

J. O

The Ohio continues to be narrow from Fort Pitt to within 100 miles of the Falls; its breadth seldom exceeds 500 yards, and is confirmed by rising grounds, which cause many windings, although the reaches are sometimes from two to four miles long; the largest and most beautiful (as has been already mentioned) is above the Scioto, and is sixteen miles and a half. The Ohio, 100 miles above the Falls, widens to 700 yards in many places, and contains a great number of islands. The grounds diminish generally in height, and the country is not so broken. Some of the banks are, at times, overflowed by freshes; and there is scarce any place from Fort Pitt to the Falls where a good road may not be made along the banks of the river, and horses employed in drawing up bilanders against the stream, which is gentle, except in freshes. The height of the banks permit them everywhere to be settled, and they are not subject to crumble away.

The little and big Mineami rivers fall in between the Scioto on the north side, and the Licking Creek and Kentucke on the south side.

H. Q.

There are many good encampments on the islands, and one in particular very remarkable and safe, opposite to the Big Lick.

H. r.

The waters at the Falls were low; it being the summer. They do not, however, deserve the name of Falls, as the stream on the north side has no sudden pitch, but only runs rapid over the ledge of a flt limestone rock, which the Author of Nature put here to keep up the waters of the higher Ohio, and to be the cause of that beautiful stillness of that river's course above.

This bed or dam is made almost flat and smooth to resist less the current, which would soon get the better of greater resistance; but as it is subject to wear, there is enough of it, being two miles wide, and its length in the country unknown.

Several boats passed it at the very dryest season of the year, when the waters are at the lowest, by unloading one-third of their freight. They passed on the north side, where the carrying-place is three-fourths of a mile long; and on the southeast side it is about half that distance, and is reckoned the safest passage for those who are unacquainted, but it is the most tedious, as, during part of the summer and fall, they must drag their *boats* over the flat rock.

The heat by day is by no means intense, and the coolness of the nights always required a blanket even in their tents. Notwithstanding the distance from Port Pitt is 682 miles, the latitude is not much southerly; the Falls being  $38^{\circ} 8'$ .

Westerly and southwest winds generally blow, and will greatly assist the navigation up the river Ohio.

The 23d July left the Falls, and encamped the 31st on a large island opposite to the mouth of the Wabash, which is 317 miles and a half below the Falls, and 999 miles and a half from Fort Pitt.

For all the remaining part of this Journal the reader must refer to the little

From the Falls to about half this distance of 317 miles and a half, the country is very hilly; the course of the river very winding and narrow, and but very few spots of level land on the sides of the river. The hills are mostly stoney and steep; but from the great herds of buffalo which we observed on the beaches of the river and islands into which they come for air, and coolness in the heat of the day, there must be good pasturage.

sketch on the west side of the map.

The ridgy ground ends 837 miles below Fort Pitt; the country then grows flat, and the river, whose bed widens, is often divided by islands.

The navigation is good from the Falls; but where the flat country begins, boats must keep the *principal channel*, which is on the *right hand* going down.

The Wabash is marked by a large island, round which boats may go most times of the year. The end of the fork of the two rivers, the Ohio and Wabash, is narrow, and overflowed; a mile and a half upwards the ground is higher. Very large herds of buffaloes are frequently seen in this country.

The river Wabash, at its confluence with the Ohio, is 306 yards wide, and it discharges a great quantity of a muddy kind of water into the Ohio. It is navigable 300 or 400 miles upwards, but boats smaller than 33 feet long and 7 feet wide, the size they then had, should be used on it, as there is no great depth of water in the summer and fall. Latitude of Wabash 37' 41'\*. The country between the course of this river and the Mississippi is in general flat, open, and of a rich, luxuriant soil; that on the banks of the Ohio is level, and in many places hereabouts overflows.

---

\*Error in original.

The 2d August, in the evening, left Wabash, stopped next morning near the Saline, or Salt Run; of which any quantity of good salt may be made here.

From hence Indians were sent to the Illinois, to notify our intended visit to that place.

The 6th of August, halted at Port Massiac, formerly a French post, 120 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 11 miles below the mouth of the Cherokee river. The country 25 miles from the Wabash begins again to be mountainous, being the northwest end of the Apalachian mountains, which entirely terminate a small distance from the river northerly. They are here between 50 and 60 miles across, and are scarpt, rocky precipices, below them no more high lands to be seen to the westward as far as those that border on the Mexican provinces. The French fixed a post here, to secure their traders against the Cherokees; and it would be proper for the English to have one on the same spot, to prevent an illicit trade being carried on up the Wabash.

Hunters from this fort, may get any quantity of buffaloes, and salt from the Saline, with very little trouble or expense.

The river Ohio is here, that is, from the entrance of the Cherokee river, between 700 and 800 yards wide. There is no proper spot for a post nearer the Cherokee river above, or on the Mississippi below, but this; as the grounds on the banks of the Ohio begin to be very low. The current of the river towards the Mississippi is very still, and may be easily ascended, if affairs are any ways doubtful at or near the Illinois.

The 7th, we arrived at the fork of the Ohio, in latitude  $36^{\circ} 43'$ . The gentle Ohio is pushed back by the impetuous stream of the Mississippi, where the muddy white water of the latter, is to be seen above 200 yards up the former. Examined the ground for several miles within the fork: it is an aggregation of mud and dirt, interspersed with marsh, and some ponds of water, and is in high times of the Missis-



ippi overflowed, which is the case with the other sides of both the Ohio and it. The mouth of the Ohio is 1164 miles from Port Pitt.

The 9th and 10th of August, stayed at the mouth of the Ohio. The 10th, began to ascend the Mississippi, whose rapid stream had broke through the country, and divided it every where with a number of islands. The low lands on each side continue eight leagues upwards, when it becomes broken, and small ridges appear the rest of the way to Kuskuskies: there are many islands in this distance, some of which are entirely rock.

The island of La Tour is six leagues below the Kuskuskies river, which is 31 leagues from the fork of Ohio.

The principal stream of the Mississippi is from 500 to 700 yards wide, but it is scarcely ever to be seen together, and some small parts are above a mile distant from one another. The principal stream likewise often shifts, as well as the depth of the channel, which make the pilotage of the river difficult, and boats often get aground in ascending, when endeavouring to avoid the rapid current.

The 19th, in the morning, arrived at the small river of the Kuskuskies, 80 yards wide at its mouth; it is deep; carries five feet water up to the village, which is two leagues from the mouth of the river, and is said to be navigable 50 leagues further up. The high grounds before-mentioned skirt along the south side of the Kuskuskies river, come opposite to the village, and continue along northerly, in a chain nearly parallel to the east branch of the Mississippi, at the distance of two or three miles from it. The space between is level, mostly open, and of the richest kind of soil, in which the inhabitants of the Illinois raise their grain, &c.

The Kuskuskies village is on the plain; it consists of 80 houses, well built, mostly of stone, with gardens, and large lots. The inhabitants generally live well, and have large stocks of cattle and hogs.

The road to Fort Chartres is along the plain, passing in some places near the chain of rocky height above-mentioned. The distance to the front is 18 miles. The road passes through the Indian village of the Keskesquois, of fifteen cabbins; also, through a French one, called *Prairie de Roche*, in which are 14 families; this last is three miles from Fort Chartres; between which is the village called *l'Etablissement*, mostly deserted, and the inhabitants removed to *Misaini*, on the west branch of the river, a little higher up the Kuskuskies.

The 20th of August, arrived at Fort Chartres, which is well imagined and finished. It has four bastions of stone masonry, designed defensible against musquetry. The barracks are also of masonry, commodious and elegant. The fort is large enough to contain 400 men, but may be defended by one third of that number against Indians.

Visited *Kyashshie*, 45 miles distant from Fort Chartres, and is the uppermost settlement on our side. In this rout we pass *l'petit* village, five miles from Fort Chartres, formerly inhabited by 12, but now by one family only. The abandoned houses are most of them well built, and are left in good order. The ground is excellent for grain, and a sufficiency cleared for 100 men.

At *Kyaboshie* are 40 families of French, who live well, and so might three times the number, as there is a great quantity of clear land near it: there are likewise 20 cabbins of the *Periorie* Indians left here; the rest, and best part of them, are removed to the French side, two miles below *Point Court*. Wheat thrives better here than at *Kuskuskies*, owing, probably, to its being more northerly by near a degree.

The village of *Point Court* is pleasantly situated on a high bank, which forms the western bank of the *Mississippi*; it is three miles higher up than *Kyaboskie*, has already 50 families, chiefly supported from thence. At this place, found Mr. *Le Clef*, the principal Indian trader, (he

resides here) who takes such good measures, that the whole trade of the Missouri, that of the Mississippi northward, and that of the nations near le Baye, Lake Machigan and Saint Josepho, by the Ilionois river, is entirely brought to him. He is sensible and clever; has a good education; is very active, and will give us some trouble before we get the parts of this trade that belong to us into our hands. Our possession of the Ilinois is only useful to us at present in one respect; it shews the Indian nations our superiority over the French, to whom they can thence perceive we give law; this is dearly bought to us, by the expence and inconvenience of supporting it. The French carry on the trade all around us by land and water. First, up the Mississippi, and to the lakes by Ouisconsia, Foxes, Chicegou and Ilinois Rivers. Secondly, up the Ohio to the Wabash Indians; and even the small quantity of skins and furs that the Kuskuskies and Picarias (who are also on our side) get by hunting, is carried under our nose to Misere and Pain Court.

A garrison at the Ilionis River, and a post at le Baye, will partly prevent the first; and one at Massiac will, as has been said, stop their intercourse with the people on the Wabash, who consist of several nations.

Cooped up at Fort Chartres only, we make a foolish figure; hardly have the dominion of the country, or as much credit with the inhabitants as to induce them to give us any thing for money, while our neighbors have plenty on trust.

The French have large boats of 20 tons, rowed with 20 oars, which will go in *seventy odd days* from New Orleans to the Illinois. These boats go to the Illinois twice a year, and are not half loaded on their return; was there any produce worth sending to market, they could carry it at no great expence. They, however, carry lead, the produce of a mine on the French side of the river, which yields but a small quantity, as they have not hands to work it. These

boats, in times of the floods, which happen only in May and June, go down to New Orleans from the Illinois in 14 and 16 days.

Distances from Fort Pitt in Latitude  $40^{\circ} 26'$  to the Mouth of the Ohio, in Latitude  $36^{\circ} 43'$ , taken by Captain HARRY GORDON, Chief Engineer in America, on his Passage down the River Ohio, undertaken by Order in 1766; together with the Latitude of some of the most remarkable Places which he took at the same Time, viz.

	Latitude.	Miles.	Miles.
Logg's Town .....			$18\frac{1}{2}$
Big Beaver Creek .....		$10\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$
Little Beaver Creek .....		$12\frac{3}{4}$	42
Yellow Creek .....		$10\frac{1}{2}$	52
Mingo Town .....		$19\frac{3}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$
Two Creeks .....			$72\frac{1}{4}$
Long Reach .....		51	$123\frac{1}{4}$
End of Long Reach .....		$14\frac{3}{4}$	138
Muskingum Run .....	$39^{\circ} 16'$	23	161
Little Kanhawa River.....		$12\frac{3}{4}$	$172\frac{3}{4}$
Hockhocking River .....		$13\frac{1}{4}$	126
Big Kannhawa River.....		$80\frac{1}{4}$	$266\frac{1}{4}$
Big Guyandot .....		$41\frac{3}{4}$	308
Big Sandy Creek .....		13	321
Scioto River .....	$38^{\circ} 22'$	45	366
Big Buffalo Lick, one mile eastward of the Ohio .....		24	390
Large Island, divided by a gravelley beach .....		$20\frac{1}{2}$	$410\frac{1}{2}$
Little Mineami River .....		$81\frac{3}{4}$	$492\frac{1}{4}$
Licking Creek .....		8	$500\frac{1}{4}$
Great Mineami River.....		$26\frac{3}{4}$	$527\frac{1}{2}$
The place where the elephant's bones were found .....		$32\frac{3}{4}$	$560\frac{1}{4}$
Kentucké River .....		$44\frac{1}{4}$	$604\frac{1}{2}$
The Falls .....	$38^{\circ} 8'$	$77\frac{1}{2}$	682
Where the Low Country begins.....		$155\frac{3}{4}$	$837\frac{3}{4}$
Beginning of the Five Islands.....		$37\frac{3}{4}$	$875\frac{1}{4}$
Large river on the east side.....		27	$902\frac{1}{4}$
Very large island in the middle of the river .....		58	$690\frac{1}{4}$
Wabash River .....		$38\frac{3}{4}$	$999\frac{1}{2}$
Big rock and cave on the west side....		$42\frac{3}{4}$	$1,042\frac{1}{4}$
Shawana River .....		$52\frac{1}{2}$	$1,094\frac{3}{4}$
Cherokee River .....		13	$1,107\frac{3}{4}$
Fort Massaic .....		11	$1,118\frac{3}{4}$
The mouth of the Ohio River.....	$36^{\circ} 43'$	46	1,164



## DEDICATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MONUMENT, AT QUINCY ILLINOIS

---

H. W. CLENDENIN.

The statue erected by the State of Illinois to the memory of General George Rogers Clark was unveiled on Saturday, May 22, 1909, at Riverview Park, Quincy, in the presence of a large assemblage, composed of citizens of Illinois and other States.

The Illinois State Historical Society, at the invitation of the Quincy Historical Society, was represented by delegates appointed by the president, the following being present: Hon. Andrew Russel of Jacksonville, U. J. Hoffman of Ottawa and Henry W. Clendenin of Springfield.

The ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue took place in the afternoon. The day was an ideal May day, and the programme arranged by the committee in charge, beginning with a band concert in City Park, was admirably carried out. Following the concert a military parade was formed and Governor Deneen, invited guests and the committees were escorted to the grand stand in Riverview Park, where the exercises of the day were held. These exercises consisted of music by the band, invocation by the Rev. Andrew Ganss, S. J., of the University of St. Louis; addresses by Mayor Steinbach, Edward J. Parker of the Quincy Historical Society, Hon. Campbell S. Hearn, president of the day, George G. Gabriel, chairman of the State Commission, presenting the monument to the State, and Governor Charles S. Deneen, accepting the monument on

behalf of the State. George C. Gill, chairman of the committee of arrangements, read greetings and letters of regard from the Governors of Wisconsin, Indiana and others. These exercises were interspersed with patriotic airs by the band and a number of vocal selections, including "Old Kentucky Home," and "Illinois" by the Schubert quartette, consisting of Mesdames W. L. Ellis, John T. Inghram, George Reeves and Miss Floy Wright. Governor Deneen delivered the principal address, which covered the historical events in which General George Rogers Clark was the most conspicuous figure. The Governor received an ovation when introduced by Senator Hearn. The statue was unveiled by Miss Ellen Pearce Bodley of Louisville, Kentucky, a twelve-year-old great-great grand niece of General Clark.

The statue is of heroic size and is the work of Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago. It represents General Clark as standing with folded arms, dressed in the military costume of his day, with sword in scabbard by his side, gracefully supported by a massive stone monolith, with sculptured medallions and bars on each side. The statue faces westward, as if taking in the view across the Mississippi river. Standing as the statue does, on the most western elevated point of land in the State of Illinois, it figuratively represents the hero as claiming for his country the great Northwest Territory, which through his foresight and valor was wrested from Great Britain during the Revolutionary War. This territory won for the American flag now comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and part of Michigan, the richest agricultural portion of the United States.

One hundred and thirty years has elapsed since General Clark and his little army landed at Fort Massac, on the Ohio river, marched to Kaskaskia and captured the British garrison occupying that place, swept the British flag from Illinois and then proceeded to Vincennes, which they also

captured. General George Rogers Clark was the conceiver of the expedition and saved to our country an empire as great in expanse of territory as the entire German empire with England added.

This monument was first suggested by Hon. Campbell S. Hearn, now representing the Adams county district in the State Senate. When a member of the House, he secured an appropriation for the erection of the monument, and Governor Deneen appointed a Commission to carry out the Act providing for the monument. This Commission, through its chairman, George G. Gabriel, of Quincy, presented the monument to the State on this occasion, and Governor Deneen, on behalf of the State, received it.

The representatives of the State Historical Society were most hospitably received by Judge C. F. Perry, President of the Quincy Historical Society, and were also placed under special obligations to Judge S. B. Montgomery, who devoted himself and his automobile to their entertainment. Among the places visited by the delegates was the old Governor Wood mansion, now the home of the Quincy Historical Society. It is fitted up admirably for the purpose intended.





# Contributions to State History



## PREHISTORIC ILLINOIS

---

### CERTAIN INDIAN MOUNDS TECHNICALLY CONSIDERED.

(Dr. J. F. Snyder.)

#### PART THIRD: TEMPLE OR DOMICILIARY MOUNDS.

The large level-top mounds built by Indians, known to antiquarians as Temple or House mounds, are in this latitude an exceptional class. There are less than fifty of them in the State of Illinois; but in that limited number is included the largest earthwork of the aborigines in the United States. They are not regarded as memorial monuments; nor are they believed to be sepulchers; but whether or not they were primarily projected to entomb the dead is not known, as not one of them has yet been fully explored. In form they are either truncated pyramids, square or oblong—the “teocalli” of the Mexicans—or describe the frustrum of a cone, with circular base. They vary in outline, as well as in dimensions, from low platforms elevated but a few feet above the surrounding surface, to huge structures elaborately terraced and provided with broad ascending roadways.

In the Wabash valley, it is said, are two mounds of this kind, but the report of them is too vague and unreliable to be available in this paper. There is one near Mill creek in the northeastern corner of Alexander county “nearly square and some six or eight feet high” on which is now a dwelling house.\* It may, however, not be of the class under consideration, but a buried aggregation of stone graves, as

---

\*Twelfth Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, p. 149.

were two others in its immediate vicinity. On the Illinois river bottom two miles below Le Grange, in Brown county, is a circular platform mound ninety-eight feet in diameter, originally eight feet in height, having yet the vestige of a graded way leading to its top from the surrounding level plain. It is made of compact clay taken from the bluffs near by, and when first observed, thirty years ago, there was scarcely a perceptible abrasion in its vertical periphery.\* Apart from the few truncated mounds above mentioned, it is only in the American bottom, and in one of the upland prairies a short distance farther east, that the true type of temple mounds are found in Illinois. If there are others in the State they are only locally known, and have not been brought into general notice.

For form and magnitude, and for surprising numbers in such a limited area, the well-known group of Indian mounds in the northern end of the American Bottom is the most remarkable of all aboriginal works in the United States. In their explanatory note of the very accurate and reliable map of that wonderful antiquarian district, published in 1906 for private distribution by Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson and Clark McAdams, of St. Louis, they say of the great Cahokia mound, that it is "treble the size of any other similar structure" in this country, and "was originally the central feature of several hundred mounds within a radius of six miles." As sixty-nine mounds are figured on their map within a radius of two miles, their estimate of the probable number once occupying a circle of twelve miles does not seem extravagant.† Brackenridge, who visited that district in 1811, says: "I crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and, after passing through the wood which borders the river, about half a mile in width, entered an extensive open plain.

---

\*The Archaeologist, Columbus, O., 1895. Vol. III, p. 77.

†Timothy Flint, writing in 1830, stated the number of mounds on the American Bottom adjacent to Cahokia creek to be two hundred. Quoting this statement of Flint's, Dr. John Mason Peck says, in his *New Guide for Emigrants*, p. 164, that he "has counted all the elevations of surface (there) for the extent of nine miles, and they amount to seventy-two."



In fifteen minutes I found myself in the midst of a group of mounds, mostly of a circular shape, and at a distance, resembling enormous hayricks scattered through a meadow. One of the largest, which I ascended, was about 200 paces in circumference at the bottom, the form nearly square, though it had evidently undergone considerable alteration from the washing of the rains. The top was level, with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men.\* \* \* \*

“Around me I counted forty-five mounds, or pyramids, besides a great number of small artificial elevations; these mounds form something more than a semi-circle, about a mile in extent, the open space on the river. Pursuing my walk along the bank of the Cahokia I passed eight others in the distance of three miles before I arrived at the largest assemblage. When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment, not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth! To heap up such a mass must have required years, and the labors of thousands. \* \* \* \* Nearly west there is another of a smaller size, and forty others scattered through the plain. Two are also seen on the bluff, at the distance of three miles. \* \* \* \* I everywhere observed a great number of small elevations of earth, to the height of a few feet, at regular distances from each other, and which appeared to observe some order; near them I also observed pieces of flint, and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico, described by the first conquerors.”\*

Many of the mounds seen there by Brackenridge in 1811 have long since vanished before the inexorable agencies of civilization; and many of those still there are rapidly yielding to the disintegration of natural causes accelerated by the plow and harrow. In that Cahokia creek district may yet be counted a dozen mounds of the domiciliary type—

---

\*Views of Louisiana, etc. By H. M. Brackenridge, Esq., Pittsburg, 181 pp. 187-188.

square or circular with flat tops—the most noted of which is, of course, the great Cahokia mound, deriving its name from that of the creek near its base that formerly joined the Mississippi at the old village of the same name, six miles below their present junction. On the crest of the bluffs three miles directly east of the great mound there were formerly situated two “sugar loaf” mounds overlooking, on opposite sides, a wide ravine formed by a small rivulet that cut its way at that place through the bluffs in its course from the higher lands beyond. They were signal stations, as is shown by the following report of the thorough examination of one of them, in 1887, by employes of the Bureau of Ethnology; “This was conical in shape and formed a landmark for some distance around. At the depth of about three feet the earth, which was a yellowish clay, became dry and very hard and quite different in character from the loess of the bluff on which the mound stands. At the depth of about twelve feet (farther down) a layer of ashes, nearly an inch thick, was disclosed, and a foot below this another layer of ashes, a foot or more in thickness. Excepting some thin, flat pieces of sandstone there were no relics or other remains, not even a portion of bone.”\*

In the early settling of that part of the State there was still plainly seen a well-worn trail, or road, leading from the mound village on the banks of Cahokia creek to the eastern bluffs, and up that ravine between the two lofty signal stations, and on through the timbered hills and across Silver creek, to another square mound in the western edge of Looking Glass prairie, a distance of fifteen miles, known in early pioneer days as the Emerald mound because of its dark green color in the spring and summer seasons, it was a conspicuous and attractive object in plain view for many miles to the northeast and southward. It is situated at the eastern end of a high wavelike swelling of that beautiful prairie, a mile from the (then) timber line, and

---

\*Twelfth Annual Report of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology 1890-91, p. 133

Fig. 1. Emerald Mound in 1820.









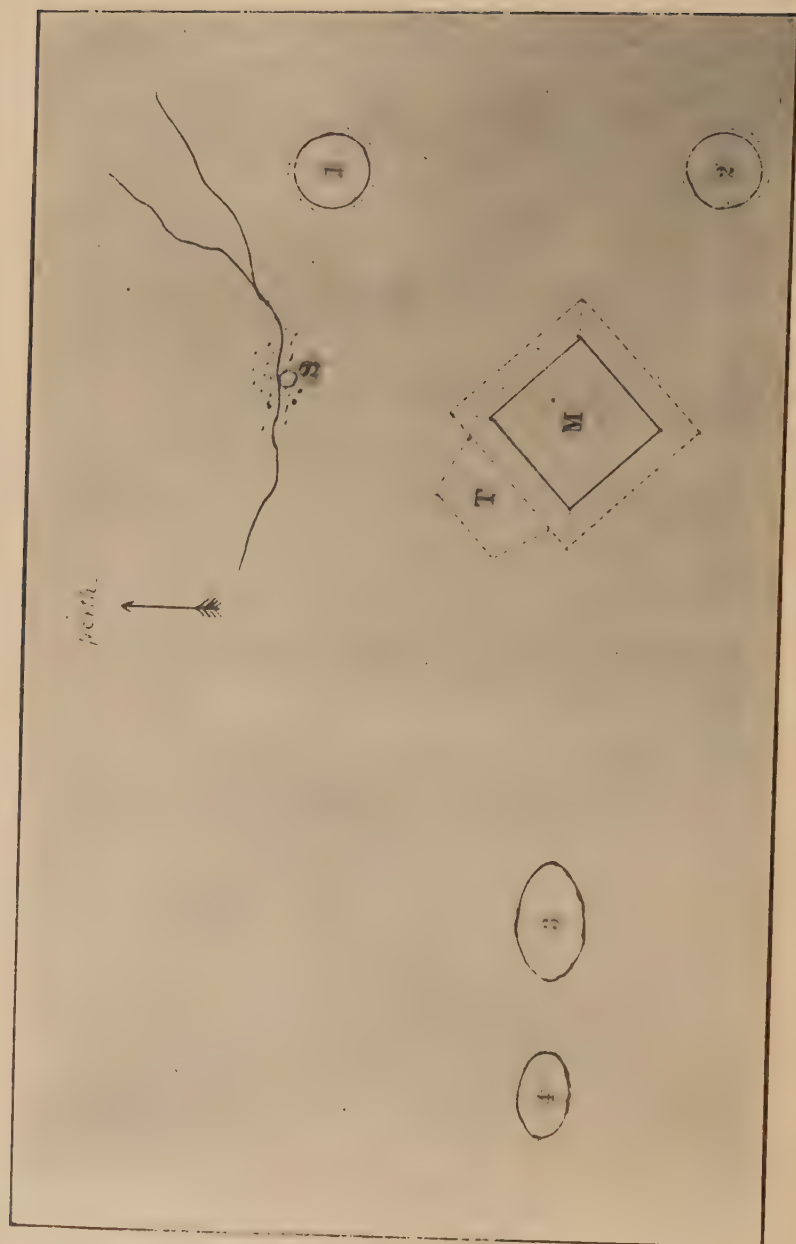


Fig. 2. Diagrams.

two and a half miles northeast of Lebanon—the seat of McKendree college—in St. Clair county. It is the most perfect and best preserved mound of its class in the State; a truncated pyramid in form, approximately true mathematical proportions, each line of its quadrilateral base measuring almost exactly 300 feet, and its level top 150 feet square. Its height is within a few inches of 50 feet, rising from the ground surface on each side with the even grade of a modern railroad embankment. As shown by Fig. 1,\* it has survived the passing of centuries with but little abrasion, still retaining to a marked degree the integrity and symmetry of all its outlines and angles, due to the tough clay of which it is made. And of that, it is computed to comprise 56,787 cubic yards; much of it doubtless brought from a distance or scraped up from the subsoil of an extensive area of surrounding country, as no corresponding excavations can be seen in its vicinity. Its corners directed to the four cardinal points of the compass indicate that it was projected with regard to correct orientation, vaguely suggesting worship of the sun by its builders.

Extending a hundred feet from the base of the mound, on its northwestern side, there was originally an artificial terrace 280 feet wide and two or three feet high, marked T on the diagram, Fig. 2, upon which an inclined way 20 feet wide ascended to the top. In all directions from the mound, excepting the west, the ground slopes down as gradually and evenly as a shelving beach of the ocean; on the west it continues with but slight depression to the timber. A hundred yards to the north is a small brook that drains a portion of the prairie, and wends its course westward to Silver creek. Near the bank of that rivulet, beneath the spreading branches of stately old elms and oaks, there gushed from the earth—at S on the diagram—a bold spring

---

\*The drawing of figure 1 was copied from a photograph of the mound, but denuded of the building, fences, trees and other "improvements," accumulated on and around it during the seventy-five years it has adjoined the homestead of a large farm.

of clear, cold water in the days before the era of well-digging and corn-raising. It furnished the water supply of the colony of mound builders whose lodges were pitched all around it on both sides of the branch, as was attested by the numerous hut rings and fire-places, obliterated only after many years of annual plowing.

Directly in front of the northeastern side of the square mound, and 350 feet from its base, there stood a circular mound, 75 feet in diameter at the ground, 12 feet in height, with a level top 30 feet across. East of the east corner of the large square mound, and 300 feet from it, was conical mound No. 2, the exact counterpart of No. 1. Both were carefully constructed of hard, tenacious clay, and described true circles, both at their bases and flat summits. On the broad undulation to the west of these works, and 600 feet distant from the western corner of the truncated pyramid, is mound No. 3, presumably artificial and perhaps sepulchral. It is of the ordinary rounded form, ten feet in height, 150 feet in length and 100 feet wide at the base. West of it a hundred feet is another similar but smaller mound, No. 4, in length 75 feet, by 50 feet in width, and 6 feet high. No exploration of that very interesting assemblage of Indian earthworks has ever been made. In 1840 Mr. Baldwin, then proprietor of the premises, built a dwelling house that encroached several feet upon the large square mound near its eastern corner. In excavating for the cellar and foundations of that building he unearthed, from about a foot beneath the mound's edge, sixteen large flint spades, from ten to eighteen inches in length, smoothly polished at their broad ends by long continued use—evidently tools of the mound builders, secreted there after their work was done. Forty years later a narrow trench, two or more feet deep, was cut into the northeastern side of that mound in which to embed an iron pipe for supplying water to a distributing reservoir placed on its top. Only dense, solid clay was penetrated in digging that trench,



and not an object of human fabrication was discovered in it; but about the center of the square top was found a bed of ashes and charcoal, a few inches below the surface, denoting that, long ago, fire had been maintained there for an indefinite period of time.

There is not another instance in the State of Illinois of an Indian mound approximating this one in dimensions, and certainly not one of its technical form, situated, as this one, on the broad, open prairie. The numbers of ancient lodge rings, with their central fire beds, and the camp refuse and the many fragments of pottery and flint, scattered far and wide around these mounds, as seen there at an early day, prove that locality to have been occupied for a long time by a numerous population identical in characteristics and culture and contemporaneous with the Indians of the American Bottom, who built the great mounds of the Cahokia creek district. Assuming they were the same people, the conclusion is justified that they erected the Emerald mound pyramid, on the most elevated point of their vicinity, with its view of the eastern horizon and the rising sun unobstructed, for a specific purpose connected with their forms of worship and religious rites.

Passing southward from Cahokia creek, where it joins the Mississippi at East St. Louis, on down to the lower extremity of the American Bottom at Chester, Indian mounds are occasionally seen on the alluvial plain, but limited in numbers and far apart. The first American settlers in that region—subject to overflow by the Mississippi—selected, when they conveniently could, those artificial elevations to build their dwellings upon. Reynolds says, in his *Pioneer History*, page 115, that Robert Kidd, one of Colonel George Rogers Clark's soldiers, located on the American Bottom in 1781, and "lived many years on a mound near Fort Chartres." That mound was probably "the eminence near Fort Chartres" from which

Captain Bossu in 1752 witnessed the massacre of a band of Cahokia and Michigami Indians by a foray of Foxes, Kickapoos and Sioux, that came down the Mississippi in 180 bark canoes to wreak vengeance upon that unfortunate remnant of the once powerful Illinois confederacy. In his charming book on *The Far West*, Edmund Flagg, in 1836, says (Vol. II, p. 225): "As I journeyed leisurely," from Columbia to Cahokia \* \* \* \* \* "here and there upon the extended plain stood out in loneliness like a landmark of centuries, one of those mysterious tombs of a departed race. Some of them were to be seen rearing up their summits from the hearts of extensive maize fields; and upon one of larger magnitude stood a white farm house, visible in the distance for miles down the prairie. The number of these ancient mounds upon the American Bottom is estimated at three hundred."

That farm house mentioned by Mr. Flagg, shown in Fig. 3, was made of brick, with only its woodwork painted white. The mound *in* which it was built is the only one of the distinctively temple class now known in the Bottom south of those in the Cahokia creek district. It is in St. Clair county, within less than a mile of the Monroe county line, five miles south of Old Cahokia and three and a half miles southeast of Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri. A truncated pyramid in form, it is 30 feet high, 180 feet square at the base, and each side of its square top measures 80 feet. The ground all around it is level as a floor, with general altitude considerably above the flood line of the Mississippi. Less than a mile to its south was formerly a long, crooked, dismal sheet of water known as Back Lake, now well-nigh drained; and for a distance around that was a very dense forest of large trees, mainly oaks, hickories and pecans. For quite a distance to the north the view up the Bottom was unobstructed except by scattered patches of crab apples, persimmons and hazels. On sandy loamy soil, the well-preserved mound, composed

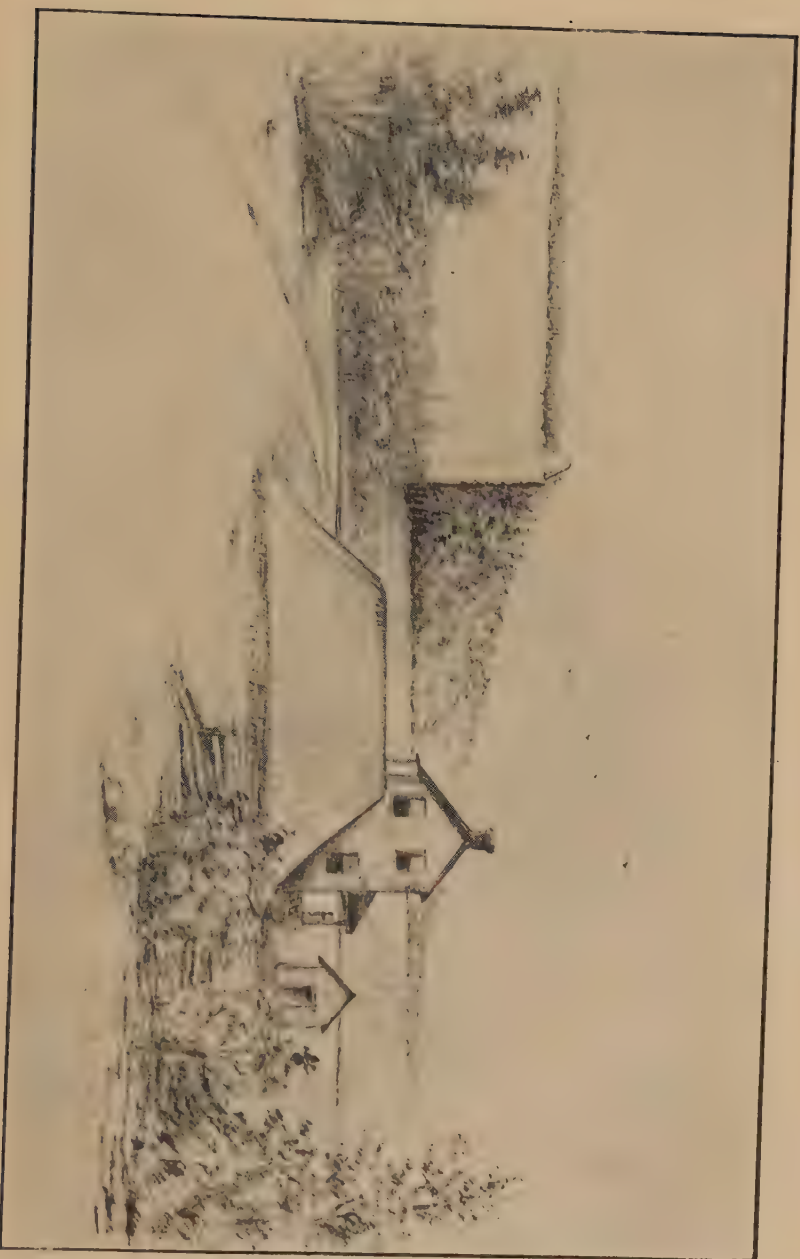


Fig. 3. Square Mound.





altogether of clay, is correctly oriented, each side facing one of the cardinal points of the compass. The house upon and partly in it, built in 1825, is still in fairly sound condition.\* When excavating on the south side for the building and cellar, human remains, with primitive artefacts of archaic types, are said to have been discovered, doubtless from intrusive burials of more recent Indians than the builders of the mound.

About six miles east of the ancient village of Cahokia the rounded bald bluffs defining the limits of the American Bottom on that side are suddenly replaced by a perpendicular wall-like escarpment of rock, rising to the average height of 200 feet. A mile and a half farther down is the famous "Falling Spring," where a moderate stream of water, from an opening in the massive strata of carboniferous limestone, leaps eighty feet to the ground below. That lofty mural barrier extends down to a point a mile and a quarter east of the Square mound (Fig. 3), there terminating in a projecting vertical cliff over 200 feet high, to reappear in the same rugged grandeur at Prairie du Rocher. Perched upon the verge of that towering terminal precipice is a noted signal station of the prehistoric Indian, known far and near for more than a century as "The Sugar Loaf." It is a conical mound, thirty feet high, made of clay, tramped so solidly as to have—in its exposed position—successfully defied for ages the destructive forces of the elements. The view presented to the eye from its summit on a clear day is truly magnificent. Below, the American Bottom, for miles around, dotted here and there with groves and farms, lakes and villages, and in the distance the spires and domes of the city of St. Louis and its thriving neighbor, East St. Louis, and of Jefferson Barracks, almost opposite, with glimpses of the Mississippi and its bold, rocky cliffs beyond, make a picture of unsurpassed splendor.

---

\*The house was built, and part of the land around it put in cultivation by Adam W. Snyder, who named the farm "Square Mound," and there the writer of this paper passed the first three years of his life.

From beneath the great ledge of rock surmounted by this signal mound there issues a large spring of pure cold water, which has (or had) the strange peculiarity of regular ebb and flow, as the ocean tides. At a short distance from the spring commences a foot-worn path leading, by a steep, tortuous way, up to the mound above. So conspicuous and familiarly known is that noted landmark that the district in which it is situated was long ago officially named "Sugar Loaf township."

The American Bottom—particularly that part of it north of a line drawn from the mouth of Cahokia creek east to the bluffs—was, and still is, the richest field for archæological research in the State of Illinois, if not in the entire United States. It was for a protracted period the abode of Indians much higher in the scale of barbarism—as judged by their progress in mechanical arts—than the tribes surrounding them; and far in advance of those found there upon discovery of the country. When the white race came into possession of that region, there were in the area specified three groups of ancient earthworks, extraordinary in dimension and numbers, and many of them of forms seldom seen elsewhere north of the Ohio river. The first group, of forty-five, described in 1811 by Brackenridge as placed in a semi-circle of a mile or more in extent, with the open side to the (Mississippi) river, have all totally disappeared and are replaced by the buildings and paved streets of East St. Louis.

"Some twelve miles north of East St. Louis a sluggish creek or slough with high banks, called Long Lake, joins Cahokia creek; and on its banks, near the point of juncture, stands a group of some thirteen or fourteen mounds, circled around a square temple mound of moderate height."\* That collection of mounds, the second and smallest of the three groups mentioned, has also, since the above was written, completely vanished; the material of which they

---

\*Paper read by Henry R. Howland before the Buffalo, N. Y., Academy of Science March 2, 1877.

were made and valuable relics they contained having long ago been utilized for grading the road-beds of several railroads passing that point. Only the third and largest group farther east remains intact. Of all those splendid earthworks at East St. Louis and Long Lake, recklessly destroyed and gone, the technical structure and enclosed objects of but three or four were critically observed and reported by persons versed in the lore of American antiquities. Mr. Howland, from whose paper the above quotation is taken, commenting upon the grandeur of this system of aboriginal remains as it appeared thirty years ago, says: "Lines of mounds at irregular intervals serve to connect these groups; and scattered over the entire extent of these rich lowlands are mounds standing alone or in groups of two or three, while occasionally one may be seen surmounting the bluffs, and upon their very verge, two hundred feet above the bottom land. It has been stated that there are two hundred in the series, but from personal observation I am inclined to think that this falls far short of a correct estimate, and that a survey would show that a much larger number may still be plainly traced, for it must be remembered that many of the lesser tumuli have been so altered by the plow that they are not now discernible." Of the central square temple mound at Long Lake, mentioned by Mr. Howland, nothing further is known than his brief statement; not so much as its external measurements have been preserved.

Only one other mound in that cluster was partially examined by competent observers while it was in process of being demolished. In his paper, before quoted, Mr. Howland says: "At the western border of this group, and close to Mitchell Station, stood originally three conical mounds of considerable size, which were first cut into some years since in laying the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. On the 20th of January, 1876, I visited this group, and found that the largest of these three mounds was being removed to furnish material for building a road

dike across Long Lake, replacing an old bridge. The mound was originally about 27 feet high and measured 127 feet in diameter at the base. \* \* \* \* \* During the present excavation the workmen found, at a height of four or five feet above the base of the mound, a deposit of human bones from six to eight feet in width and averaging some eight inches in thickness, which stretched across the mound from east to west, as though the remains had been gathered together and buried in a trench. On this level, scattered about within an area of six or eight feet square, were discovered a number of valuable relics, together with a large quantity of matting, in which many of them had been enveloped."

The relics there discovered were chiefly of copper, including a number of small imitation tortoise shells "made of beaten copper, scarcely more than one sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness," remarkably true to nature in form, proportions and external markings. Among them was the front end of a deer's lower jaw, with its incisor teeth intact, finely plated all over with sheet copper as thin as tissue paper. There were also pointed implements of wood and bone, polished discs of bone and other articles, copper plated in the same manner—"the entire workmanship evincing a delicate skill of which we have never before found traces in any discovered remains of the arts of the Mound Builders."\* These singularly exquisite products of ancient Indian art were separately enclosed in three envelopes; the first, a fine textile fabric made of bark fibre; the second, woven of rabbit hair; and the third, outer wrapping, a coarse grass and split cane matting. The small number of them Mr. Howland was so fortunate as to secure were perhaps but a fraction of what the entire mound contained, which, with the great mass of human bones they were associated with, were ignominiously shoveled into the slough. What treasures of similar or analogous kind the

---

\*This was written before Prof. Moorehead unearthed the wonderful artistic productions in copper from the Hopewell Mound in Ohio.



other conical mounds of that group may have contained must forever remain a matter of conjecture.

Until a comparatively recent period there was much diversity of opinions regarding the origin of the mounds. Those who believed they were artificial attributed their construction to a semi-civilized race here, antedating—and in every element of culture superior to—the Indians by whom they were displaced, and in some mysterious manner totally exterminated. Others, among whom were the most intelligent and best educated of our early settlers, maintained—and proved to their own satisfaction—that the mounds were products of natural geological forces. Prof. John Russell, the brilliant writer and scholar of Bluffdale, contributed to the March, 1831, number of the *Illinois Magazine* a paper embodying an array of facts and arguments he considered unanswerable, in support of his view that the mounds were merely natural elevations. All around his home, at the foot of the Illinois river bluffs, were mounds of various dimensions, several of which he carefully examined, and was convinced that “they were not the productions of human art.” Dr. John Mason Peck expressed, in his *Gazetteer of Illinois* and his later *New Guide for Emigrants*, the decided opinion “that the mounds of the west are natural formations.” They both pronounced the human bones found in the mounds the remains of recent Indians, whose custom was to bury their dead in elevated places wherever convenient. Prof. A. H. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois, a man of broad learning and eminent in science, declared that ninety per cent of the mounds were natural formations, and the great Cahokia mound simply an outlier of the glacial drift.

But at present it is positively known that the mounds—with some exceptions—are genuine antiquities, made long ago for special purposes by American Indians. Ninety per cent were primarily built for depositories of the dead and human remains were interred, either originally or

intrusively, in almost all of them. That the earthworks now under consideration—the temple and domiciliary mounds—are correctly classified is well established, not only by ocular proof, but by abundant historical evidence. All mounds having flat, level tops were erected, or adapted by change of other forms, for platforms, or bases, for buildings of some description. Those of that class in Illinois examined before they were defaced or mutilated by the inroads of civilization, exhibited the fire-beds and other unmistakable remains of human habitations, seen in and about similar structures in the southern States through which De Soto passed in 1540-41. The chroniclers of that marvelous expedition give highly interesting, though sometimes conflicting, accounts of Indian villages and village life they saw there; but all agree in their descriptions of the temple or domiciliary mounds then occupied by their builders.

The Inca, La Vega, says: “The natives always endeavored to build upon high ground, or at least to erect the houses of the cacique (chief) upon an eminence. As the country was very level and high places seldom to be found, they constructed artificial mounds of earth, the top of each being capable of containing from ten to twenty houses. Here resided the cacique, his family and attendants. At the foot of this hill was a square, according to the size of the village, around which were the houses of the leaders and most distinguished inhabitants. The rest of the people erected their wigwams as near to the dwelling of their chief as possible. An ascent in a straight line, from fifteen to twenty feet wide, led to the top of the hillock and was flanked on each side by trunks of trees, joined one to another, and thrust deep into the earth; other trunks of trees formed a kind of stairway. All the other sides of the mound were steep and inaccessible.”\*

---

\*Book 2, chap. XXVII. Also *Conquest of Florida*. Theodore Irving, M. A. New York, 1851. Pp. 129, 241, 310, 317, 347.

Du Pratz wrote in 1758: "Thus, when the French first arrived in the colony, several nations (still) kept up the eternal fire and observed other religious ceremonies, and many of them still continue to have temples. The sovereign of the Natchez showed me their temple, which is about thirty feet square and stands upon artificial mount about eight feet high, by the side of a river."\*

In the account of his journeys through several of the southern States, in 1773-1777, William Bartram makes frequent mention of Indian temple mounds, upon some of which the buildings surmounting them were still standing. In his travels about the source of the Tennessee river he remarks: "On these towering hills appeared the ruins of the famous ancient town of Sticco. Here was a vast Indian mount or tumulus and great terrace on which stood the council house." Again, at Cowee, he says: "The council or town-house is a large rotunda, capable of accommodating several hundred people. It stands on top of an ancient artificial mount of earth, of about twenty feet perpendicular, and the rotunda on the top of it being about thirty feet more, gives the whole fabric an elevation of about sixty feet from the common surface of the ground." At the ancient town of Apalachucla, he says: "We viewed the mounds or terraces on which formerly stood their town-house or rotunda, and a little back of this on a level height or natural step above the low grounds is a vast artificial terracè or four-square mound now seven or eight feet high." Of Whatoga he further says: "Riding through this large town, the road carried me winding about through their little plantations of corn, beans, etc., up to the council house, which was a very large dome or rotunda, situated on top of an ancient artificial mount, and here my road terminated."†

---

\*History of Louisiana. Le Page Du Pratz. London, 1774. P. 351.

†Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc. By William Bartram. London, 1792. Pp. 345, 365, 367, 384.

As the flat-top mounds of the American Bottom and vicinity are in every respect similar to those in the southern States seen with houses upon them, as described by the followers of De Soto, by Du Pratz, Herrera, Bartram and others, there is little room to doubt that the purpose of *their* construction was also to serve as elevated platforms or foundations for buildings. The object of this paper, however, is not to enter the tempting field of speculation and discuss the questions, *why* or when or by whom the mounds of the American Bottom were built, but to consider technically *how* they were built. The few in the East St. Louis and Long Lake groups critically examined when demolished, of which we have any record, were undoubtedly wholly artificial and—with one or two exceptions—made of loess or the “bluff formation;” at any rate, not of sand, silt or loam. Inferentially, therefore, those still undisturbed are also wholly artificial and identical in composition. But this is not a demonstrated fact, as there has yet been no systematic investigation of any of them. Much has been written of the central figure of the remaining group, the great Cahokia mound, and yet nothing is positively known of its actual structure.

“When we stand at the base of the great Cahokia mound,” says Prof. Cyrus Thomas, “and study its vast proportions, we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe it was built without some other means of collecting and conveying material than that possessed by the Indians. But what other means could a lost race have had? The Indians had wooden spades, baskets, skins of animals, wooden and clay vessels and textile fabrics; they also had stone implements. Moreover, the fact should be borne in mind that this great mound is unique in respect to size, being more than treble in contents than that of any other true mound in the United States. Nor has it yet been ascertained with satisfactory certainty that it is entirely artificial.”\*

---

\*Twelfth Annual Report of U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; p. 631.



Its size has been variously estimated. Brackenridge and Dr. Peck thought it was about ninety feet high. Featherstonhaugh, the English geologist, who saw it in 1834, says, "Its summit is 115 feet from the ground." William McAdams of Alton, having surveyed it, says: "It covers 16 acres, 2 roods and 3 perches of ground, with base 998 long by 721 feet wide, and is 100 feet high." The dimensions given it by Dr. Peterson and Clark McAdams, on their map, are as follows: Length of base, 1080 feet; width, 710 feet; area covered by base, 17 acres; altitude, 104 feet; and cubic contents, 1,500,000 yards. In 1882 a careful survey of the mounds in the Cahokia creek district was made and platted by Dr. John J. R. Patrick, an enthusiastic archæologist residing at Belleville, six miles east of the American Bottom. In connection with that work he employed C. H. Shannon, then chief engineer of the Wabash Railroad, to specially examine and measure the great mound. By the method of triangulations familiar to civil engineers Mr. Shannon found the greatest height of the mound to be a fraction over 97 feet. Measured with an engineer's chain, and making due allowance for the indistinct line of junction of the mound's lower edge with the common surface of the plain, he ascertained the extreme length of its base to be 1010 feet and its width 710 feet. The area it covers—by his calculation—is 13.85 acres; the rectangular plateau of its summit comprises 1.45 acres and the earthen material of the mound "approximates very closely 1,076,000 cubic yards."

To form an adequate conception of the immensity of this earthwork, by comparison, it may be stated that the most gigantic achievement of aboriginal labor in the United States (next to the Cahokia mound) is Old Fort Ancient, in Warren county, Ohio, whose four miles of huge embankment and included mounds contain—as estimated by Prof. Moorehead—738,000 cubic yards of displaced earth. The basal area, 760 feet square, of the pyramid of Cheops, in

Egypt, one of the "seven wonders of the world," is just 13 acres.

The Cahokia mound, at its base and for the first 37 feet of its height, is a rectangular parallelogram. Fig. 4 is Dr. Patrick's ideal restoration of its appearance when its builders left it. "From the top to the base," says Mr. Shannon's report, "toward the west the slope is quite flat, being about one perpendicular to 3.8 horizontal; while to north, northeast and east the slope is more abrupt, being 1.75 horizontal to one perpendicular. At the south end of the mound is a terrace, 60 feet below the top, having an area of one and three-quarter acres. The slope from this second plateau to the east, west and south is the same as above, viz., 1.75 horizontal to one perpendicular. Supposing the material for its construction to have been procured from the immediate vicinity, and estimating the barren pit was excavated to an average depth of three feet, it would have exhausted the soil to that depth from the surface of a little over 222 acres; while if the barren pit had averaged but two feet deep, it would have extended over 333 acres. \* \* \* \* \* The weight of a cubic foot of common soil is about 137 pounds. A man can carry 70 pounds, or half a cubic foot, in addition to the weight of the receptacle he carries it in. This is a fair estimate, when the weight now carried by hod-carriers is considered. Assuming the material was carried from a distance of not more than the quarter of a mile, and that the Indian worked 10 hours each day in the year, carrying each day  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet, or half a cubic yard, of earth, he could have completed the job in 5898 years; or 2448 of them, working at that rate, could have done it in two years."

There is little probability, however, that any Indians of the mound-building era worked on the ten-hours-a-day system. Attaching no value to time, their labor was desultory and fitful; persistent for periods, then suspended for long intervals. The moving of all the earth comprised in the Cahokia mound, by their methods, could only have



Fig. 4. Cahokia Mound—Restored.





been accomplished by the united efforts of a numerous tribe during a great many years. And was then never completed. The inequalities of level, or offsets, in the upper part of the truncated pyramid evidently mark unfinished stages of construction. For it must undoubtedly have been the architect's design to carry the four lateral slopes up to a plane uniform with that of the present highest plateau. Hence, the inference follows that before that design could be executed the tribe became demoralized and abandoned the work. The arrest of their labors may have resulted from one of two causes. They were, perhaps, overwhelmed and dispersed by an incursion of wild savages; or, owing to the incoming herds of the buffalo, they relapsed from their higher development of semi-sedentary life and agricultural pursuits back into nomadic savagery and subsistence by the chase.\*

Until the Cahokia mound is thoroughly and scientifically investigated the problem of its construction will never be determined with certainty. That it is entirely a product of human agency has seldom been doubted; and that belief seems to be confirmed by its regular geometric form; the exact coincidence of its long axis with the north and south points of the compass, and the fact that the mounds around it that have been examined proved to be unquestionably artificial. On the other hand, its extraordinary bulk and the character of the material largely employed in its composition justify the assumption that it may be, in part, a natural elevation modified in shape by the Indians—a parallel instance to that of the celebrated Selsertown mound of Adams county, Mississippi. Certain elements of probability apparently sustain Professor Worthen's contention that it was originally an "outlier of the bluff formation," left there by the surging torrents that plowed out the American Bottom in pleistocene times.

---

\*Nature and Man in America. N. S. Shaler. New York, 1891. P. 182. *et seq.*

In 1905 the few of us still devoted to the study of American antiquities were startled by a well written description, in an eastern magazine, of an Indian mound of enormous magnitude in Illinois, that we had never before heard of. The author, modestly styling himself an "amateur," named it "The Kaskaskia Mound," and says of it: "One mile to the west of the little town of Damiansville, in Clinton county, is situated the monarch of all mounds—the masterpiece of monumental structures at the hands of the prehistoric race of mound builders. It is, in fact, the largest mound in the world. It excels the great Cahokia mound both in altitude and area, having a height of 105 feet and covering a total of 14 acres of ground. It is conical in shape, its extreme surface resembling a perfect table-land, and is resting serenely in the midst of an ideal fertile prairie. It is undoubtedly the largest structure of ancient times, and quite possibly of our modern era."\* It is represented by figure 5. Having passed all the years of my boyhood within twenty-five miles of that marvelous mound, in profound ignorance of its existence, its discovery at that late date was astounding. I sent the publication to Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson of St. Louis, who, as soon as practicable after receiving it, with Dr. W J McGee, Clark McAdams and one or two other scientists, hurried over to Clinton county to inspect the new-found wonder. A brief investigation satisfied them that it is a "natural hill," an outlier of the loess or bluff formation, unchanged by prehistoric aborigines, excepting by building a signal mound upon its summit. Possibly a similar outlier may have formed the nucleus of the Cahokia mound. That suggestion is not entirely visionary. From the foundation of that great tumulus up for two-thirds of its height the earth of which it is made is identical with that of the bluffs, so far as has been ascertained. Several years ago its proprietor, Hon. Thomas T. Ramey, dug a tunnel 90 feet in length in direction of its center, on the north side, about 30 feet above the base. In that exploration a small cube of lead ore

---

\*The Dental Brief. Philadelphia, Sept., 1905. P. 529. *et seq.*



Fig. 5. Kaskaskia Mound.









Fig. 6. Cahokia Mound—Present Appearance.

was discovered, but no charcoal or ashes; nor a flint, pot sherd or bone was found to indicate that the solid bluff clay excavated had ever been previously disturbed. But in that clay taken out of the tunnel I afterwards detected and secured several specimens of the small semi-fossil fluviatile shells, often occurring in the drift deposits of the bluffs, namely, *psysa heterostropha*, *limnea humilis*, *helix concava*, *succinea obliqua*, *helix striatella* and others. In the same drift deposits fragments of galena are not uncommon. Close observers of the great mound have noticed that the south terrace and the lower part of the pyramid (made of clay) have retained comparatively well the integrity of their original design; but the upper parts—particularly about the northeastern angle of the summit—are deeply seamed and gashed by action of rain and frost. They have further noticed that the yawning channels of erosion seen there were cut through sandy soil and black silt. From this it is conjectured that the builders, becoming weary of carrying clay from a distance, concluded to complete the mound more speedily with such surface soil, sand or loam they could more conveniently scoop up near by. Fig. 6 is a bird's-eye view of the mound as it appears at present, well displaying the effect of centuries of rains and storms in wearing away and washing down the lighter and less coherent materials of its upper section.

The meager facts I have cited regarding the composition of the Cahokia mound are all that are positively known. It may be but a bluff outlier *in situ*; or every pound of it may have been placed there by human labor and much of it brought by the Indians from the bluffs three miles distant. The definite solution of this problem will be a distinct gain for science. The technical construction of Indian mounds probably appears to many a matter of trivial consideration, but is really an important preliminary step in the systematic investigation of their history, by which there may be learned something of the motives and characteristics of their builders.

Our desultory study of the American Bottom antiquities leads to the conclusion that in the remote past that interesting region was for long periods of time occupied by two different colonies of aborigines, not contemporaneous, but both having migrated there from localities south of the Ohio river. The earlier of the two were the builders of the large mounds—people of semi-sedentary habits, depending in great measure for subsistence upon the products of the soil, particularly the cultivation of corn. For many years, perhaps centuries, they were numerically strong enough to defend themselves from incursions of aggressive enemies and enjoy the peace and quietude necessary for the very considerable advancement they made in the rudiments of civilization. The other—more recent as well as more limited—occupants, who buried their dead in stone lined graves, built only such mounds as served to inclose certain aggregations of their cist burials.

And at this unsystemized beginning of individual inquiry into the aboriginal savage life all knowledge of the builders of temple or domiciliary mounds in Illinois ends. Active research in this embryonic stage of Illinois history should not thus be abandoned. It is the obvious duty of the State to revive and vigorously prosecute it, which can best and most appropriately be done by delegating the work, with ample appropriations, to the Illinois State Historical Society.



## Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

No. 1. \*A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago; assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. \*Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 15 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. \*The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. \*Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 6. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1901. 122 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 7. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902. 246 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1902.

No. 8. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1903. 376 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 9. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1904. 701 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1904.

No. 10. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1905. 500 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 11. \*Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1906. 437 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

No. 12. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1907. 436 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

\*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, president Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

\*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

\*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series, Vol. 1. The Governors' Letter-Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Bontell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. 317 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1909.

\*Out of print.

\*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 34 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov., 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

\*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908. 19 pages, Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3, July-October, 1908. 45 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1908.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 1, No. 4, Jan., 1909. 42 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 1, April, 1909. 67 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1909. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1909.

---

\*Out of print.





